RG104 Entry 328F

Box 16

Correspondence Relating to Coinage for Poland, 1924-1928.

All items in the folder were photographed beginning with the most recent document. There might be duplicates or missing sheets.

Text quality ranges from excallent to faint. Pages were scanned using a white back-up sheet to improve legibility of carbon copies.

Images made at NARA College Park, Maryland, U.S.A. on November 13, 2023.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1928.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1st, "FA 012.1 Polish Legation", inclosing a copy of a note from the Minister of Poland together with a letter addressed by the Commercial Counselor of the Polish Legation to the Office of the Director of the Mint, asking for certain information relative to American experts having a knowledge of copper smelting and refining.

In response to the foregoing, it is suggested that the following named firms will probably be of assistance to the Representative of the Polish Government in securing the information he seeks:

United States Metals Refining Company, 61 Broadway;
Nichols Copper Company, 25 Broadway;
United Metals Selling Company, 25 Broadway;
American Metal Company, 61 Broadway;
American Smelting and Refining Company, 120 Broadway;
United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, 120 Broadway;
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, 115 Broadway;
All of New York, N. Y.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) A. W. Mellon

Secretary of the Treasury.

OR CRB 1/11/23

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
FA 012.1 Polish Legation

November 1, 1928.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a note from the Minister of Poland, enclosing for transmission a letter addressed by the Commercial Counselor of the Polish Legation to Miss Mary M. O'Reilly, Acting Director of the Mint, and will be glad to forward Miss O'Reilly's answer to the Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

W. R. Castle, Jr.

Assistant Secretary.

Enclosures:
From the Minister of
Poland, October 27, 1928,
with original enclosure.

Ans. 11/7/28

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

The Minister of Poland presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honor to enclose herewith a letter of the Commercial Counselor of the Legation to Miss Mary M. O'Reilly, Acting Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, dated October 26th, 1928, with the request to kindly cause this communication to be forwarded to the addressee.

Enclosure:
Letter referred
to above.

Legation of Poland,

Washington, October 27, 1928.

No.3914/28.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N.W.

No. 3914/28

October 26, 1928.

Dear Madam:

Bearing gratefully in mind the kind assistance which you have extended to me last November, I take now the liberty of asking you to let me have the names and addresses of some American experts who, having a practical knowledge of mining, refining and working of copper could carry out an expert examination of existing plans of a copper smelting and refining factory, or if necessary could elaborate such a project.

For whatever you may find possible to do in this matter, I beg you to accept in advance my very best thanks.

Sincerely yours,

W. Wankowicz

W. Wankowicz
Commercial Counselor.

Miss Mary M. O'Reilly,
Acting Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N.W.

No. 3857/28

Unless asked on phone to send request through State Dept.

October 20, 1928

PERSONAL

Dear Madam:

Bearing gratefully in mind the kind assistance which you have extended to me last year in November, I take now the liberty to ask you to let me have the names and adresses of some American experts who having a practical knowledge of mining, refining and working of copper could carry out an expert examination of existing plans of a copper smelting and refining factory, or if necessary could elaborate such a project.

For whatever you may find possible to do in this matter I beg you to accept in advance my very best thanks.

Sincerely yours,

W. Wankowicz
Commercial Counselor.

Miss Mary M. O'Reilly,
Acting Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington D.C.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
2640 16TH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
COMMERCIAL COUNSELOR

No. 4163/27.

November 21, 1927.

Dear Madam:-

Please accept my very best thanks for the information which you so kindly gave me during my call at your Bureau, and for your letter of November 17th containing the addresses of silver dealers as well as for the accompanying Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

Once more thanking you for your assistance, I am

Very truly yours,

W. Wankowicz
Commercial Counselor.

Miss Mary M. O'Reilly,
Acting Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

November 17, 1927.

Mr. Witold Wankowicz,
Commercial Counselor to the Legation of Poland,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In response to your verbal request of today, this Bureau takes pleasure in submitting the names of silver dealers, together with their addresses.

United States Metals Refining Company, 61 Broadway,
Nichols Copper Company, 25 Broadway,
United Metals Selling Company, 25 Broadway,
American Metal Company, 61 Broadway,
American Smelting and Refining Company, 120 Broadway,
Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, 37 Wall Street,
Handy and Harman, 59 Cedar Street,
United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, 120 Broadway,
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, 115 Broadway,
All of New York, N. Y.

A copy of the Report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year 1926 is inclosed, and your name has been placed on our mailing list to receive a copy of the Report for the fiscal year 1927, to be issued December 10, 1927.

Respectfully,

M. M. O'Reilly
Acting Director of the Mint.

Ans'd 11/21/27

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

May 21, 1927.

Mr. L. Orlowski, Secretary,
Legation of Poland,
2640 Sixteenth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of May 16th, your No. 1888/27, relative to the adjustment of the final accounts of your Government with the United States in connection with Polish silver coinage, you are advised that while in New York this week I had an interview with a representative of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and understand that as the Agents who represented your Government in connection with this coinage at the Mint, they have undertaken to make a final settlement directly with you.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Polish Coinage

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

May 20, 1927

Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Conforming to your telephonic request, I am enclosing herewith the letter which you left here, received by you from the Secretary of the Polish Legation, relative to their kegs and the amount owed the Mint, namely $50.00 for segment block.

The bill for this segment block was sent to the American Smelting & Refining Company some time ago, and we have advised them that we still have to their credit 55 kegs, only 5 of which are fit for use. This information conforms to the data we furnished you before you left for New York.

Respectfully,

Freas Styer

Freas Styer,
Superintendent

FHC/s

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N.W.

No. 1888/27

May 16, 1927.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my letter of April 26, 1926, and to inform you that our home authorities are anxious to definitely close the accounts concerning the minting of Polish silver coins in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.

I understand from the American Smelting and Refining Company that out of the amount of 534 kegs, 280 have been disposed of for our account, but I do not know what has been done with the remaining 254 kegs.

From Mr. Petsch I understand that the Polish Government owes still something like $50.00 to the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia in connection with making some dies.

I think it would be practicable to cover the amount of this bill out of the proceeds of the sale of the kegs. I would appreciate very much your looking into this matter and informing me whether it would be possible to settle this matter along the lines suggested above.

Very truly yours,

For the Minister:

L. Orlowski
Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Robert J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

April 2, 1926.

Superintendent,
United States Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

In accordance with the recommendation contained in your letter of March 31st, you are hereby authorized to accept the proposal of the American Smelting and Refining Company to furnish 100,000 ounces of silver, more or less, at a price of $0.658125, this being the lowest of three bids received.

The bids are returned to you herewith.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

~~Silver Purchase~~ accounts

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 31, 1926

Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I beg to advise you that there remains at this Mint 95,608.93 fine ounces of silver sent here by the American Smelting and Refining Company, in anticipation of certain silver coinage for the government of Poland, whom they represented in former coinage. It now seems there is so much uncertainty connected with this coinage that the American Smelting and Refining Company desire to dispose of the silver by sale or return to them.

I have today opened bids requested on your authority of March 27, 1926, for 100,000 fine ounces, more or less, the American Smelting and Refining Company being the lowest bidder. As the silver herein referred to is now at the Mint, and the property of the successful bidder, I would thank you for authority to accept this silver as delivery against their contract to deliver 100,000 ounces more or less, under proposal of this date.

Respectfully,

Freas Styer, Superintendent

By: F H Chaffin
Acting Superintendent

FHC/s

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 31, 1926

The Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Complying with your instructions of March 27th, bids were requested on 100,000 fine ounces, more or less, of silver bullion, and we have today received and opened the following proposals:

American S. & R. Company - $0.658125 per fine oz.
Anaconda Copper & Mining Co.-$0.65875 " " "
American Metal Company - $0.6585 " " "

I would thank you for authority to cover the purchase of this silver from the American S. & R. Company, whose bid is the lowest received.

Respectfully,

Freas Styer, Superintendent

By: F.H. Griffin
Acting Superintendent

FHC/s

P.S. The above-mentioned three bids are herewith enclosed.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

SALES DEPARTMENT
HAMILTON M. BRUSH
VICE PRESIDENT AND MANAGER
E. A. BEHR
ASSISTANT MANAGER
V. C. LEFTWICH
ASSISTANT MANAGER

NEW YORK

April 2d, 1926.

Mr. R. J. Grant,

Director of the Mint,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Grant:-

Mr. Jan Ciechanowski, Minister of Poland, has written us under date of March 30th agreeing to the cancellation of the unfilled portion of our two contracts for Silver with the Polish Government. - We have, therefore, definitely cancelled these contracts from our books, so that we will have no more silver to deliver the Mint under these contracts.

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY,

HMB.B

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Polish Legation
Col. 338.7 - Br. 12

Production of gold + Silver in dollars for 1924:

	Gold	Sil.
U. S.	52,277,000	43,822,814
Australia	17,000,000	7,200,000
Transvaal	199,500,000	1,000,000
Russia-Siberia	x	x
Rhodesia	13,000,000	100,000
Mexico	16,400,000	60,300,000
Canada	31,500,000	13,600,000
British-India	8,000,000	3,500,000
World	x	x

Approximations, except for U.S.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK December 14, 1925.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. F. H. Chaffin, Acting Superintendent,
Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Has any word come from Poland about the last samples of the five Zlote pieces? We would like to know whether or not the final approval has been given, and whether it is likely that coinage can be started soon after the first of the year.

Yours very truly,

cc-RJG

Treasurer.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

December 14, 1925.

Mr. R. J. Grant,

Director of the Mint,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

Today I have written the Philadelphia Mint, as per copy enclosed. If you are going to be in town later this week, I wish you would give me a ring as I would like to tell you the recent developments regarding the Polish silver contract.

Yours very truly,

J C Emison

Treasurer.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 12, 1925.

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr. W. J. Petsch, Delegate of the Polish Minister of Finance, confirming their order for 5,400,000 two zlotys of silver 750 fine in addition to the 5,000,000 five zloty pieces at 900 fine, the last order have been confirmed by him on August 20th, copy of which was sent to you.

Respectfully,

FREAS STYER, Supt.

By F. H. Schaffner
ACTING Superintendent.

Enc.
FHC/N

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

COPY

W. J. PETSCH
Inspector of the Mint
Delegate of the Polish
Ministry of Finance

Address c/o U.S.Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Inclosure to letter dated 9/11/25

Philadelphia 11th September, 1925.

Mr. Freas Styer,

Superintendent, U. S. Mint

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir!

In reference to my letter of 20 August I desire to confirm, that besides of the 5,000,000 pieces 5 zloty denomination .900 fine, it will bere coined 5,400,000 pieces more of 2 zloty silver coins 750 fine, as the 6,000,000 previously minted.

It will completly exhaust the amount of silver bought here by the Polish Government by the contracts of 17 June and 11 July 1924.

Respectfully,

(signed) Petsch.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N. W.

NO. 3474/25

September 8, 1925.

Miss M. M. O'Reilly,
Acting Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss O'Reilly:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending me the old reports of the Director of the Mint. I find them very valuable.

Very truly yours,

Hipolit Gliwic,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Poland.

G-C

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

"P"

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16th STREET, N. W.

August 26, 1925.

NO. 3215/25.

Miss M. M. O'Reilly,
Acting Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Reilly:

I duly received your letter of August 19th, and extend my thanks for your kindness in giving me the very valuable statistical data concerning the world production of gold and silver in 1924.

Very truly yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

HG/M

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

August 22, 1925

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I am enclosing copy of a letter handed me by Mr. Petsch, Delegate of the Polish Ministry of Finance, confirming his advice to me that the inscription on the edge of the 5 Zlote pieces shall be put on the blank when milled, and that the inscription can vary on different pieces of coin. He also confirms the order for 5,000,000 pieces of this coin.

Respectfully,

FREAS SILVER, Supt.

By F. H. Chatfin

ACTING Superintendent.

FHC

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

COPY

W. J. PETSCH
Inspector of the Mint
Delegate of the Polish
Ministry of Finance

Address: c/o U.S. Mint
Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, 20th August, 1925

Inclosure to letter dated 8/22/25

Mr. Freas Styer,
Superintendent of U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:

In reference to our conversation I desire to call your attention to the following items for 5 Zloty silver coins:

Amount of coins: 5,000,000; denomination 5 Zloty.

Diameter 37 mm. = 1.466"
Weight 25 grams = 385.8 grains
Allowance for variation in weight .003 = 1.157 grain
(Low limit 384.65; high limit 387 grains.)

Fineness: .900. Allowance for variation in fineness .002
(Low limit .898, high limit .902)

It is also understood that the inscription on the edge of 5zl coins will be made in the marking machines before coining and that the position of the inscription can vary on different pieces of coins.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) W. Petsch

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

August 19, 1925.

Mr. Hipolit Gliwic, Counselor of Legation,
Legation of Poland,
2640 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Confirming telephone communication of today, I take pleasure in submitting the production of gold and silver in the countries indicated below for the calendar year 1924. With the exception of the United States, the values represented in this table are approximate only.

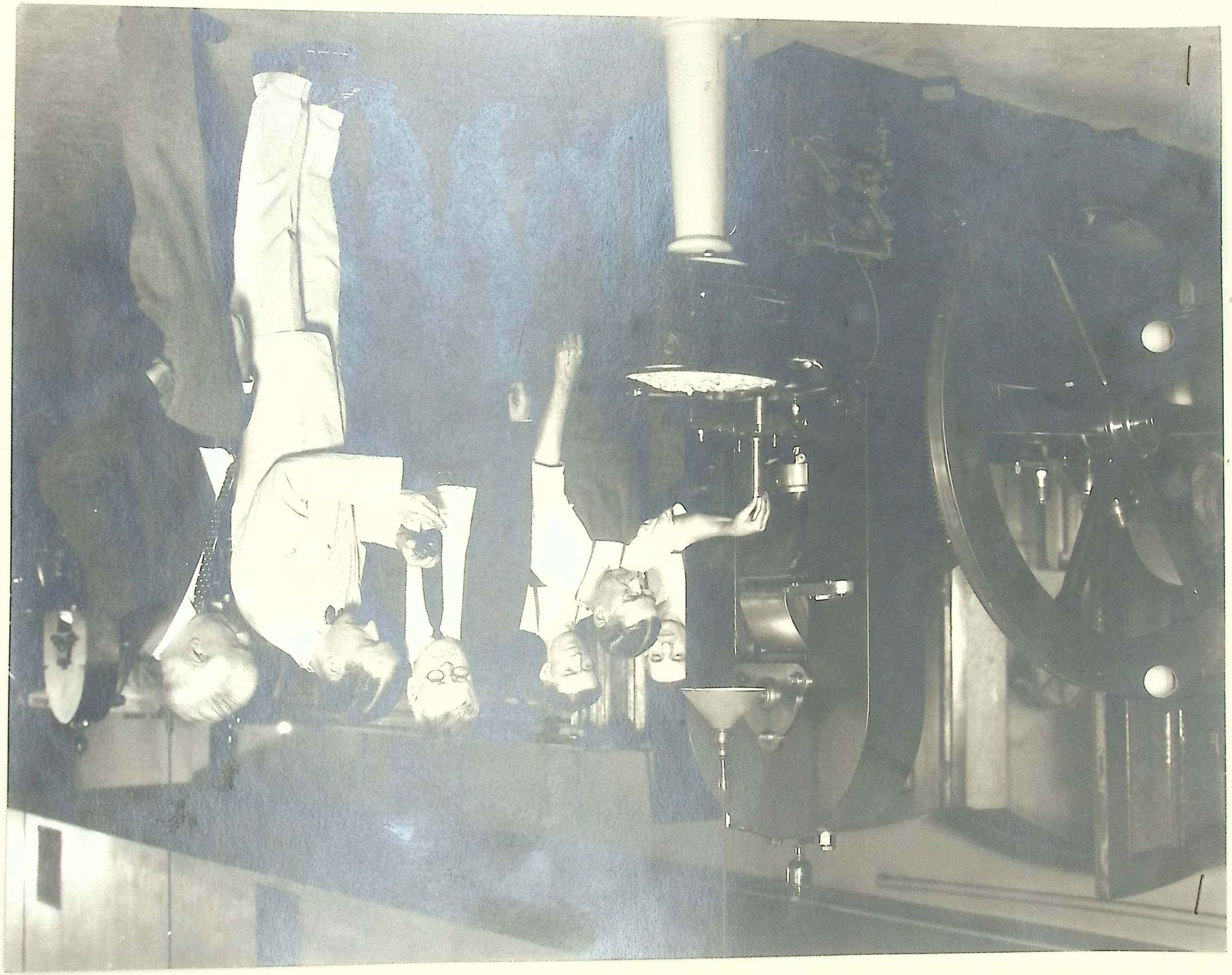
Country	Value Gold	Value Silver
United States	$ 52,277,000	$ 43,822,814
Australasia	17,000,000	7,200,000
Transvaal	199,500,000	1,000,000
Russia-Siberia	x x	x x
Rhodesia	13,000,000	100,000
Mexico	16,400,000	60,300,000
Canada	31,500,000	13,600,000
British-India	8,000,000	3,500,000

Respectfully,

M. M. O'R.

Acting Director of the Mint.

Ans. 8/26/25



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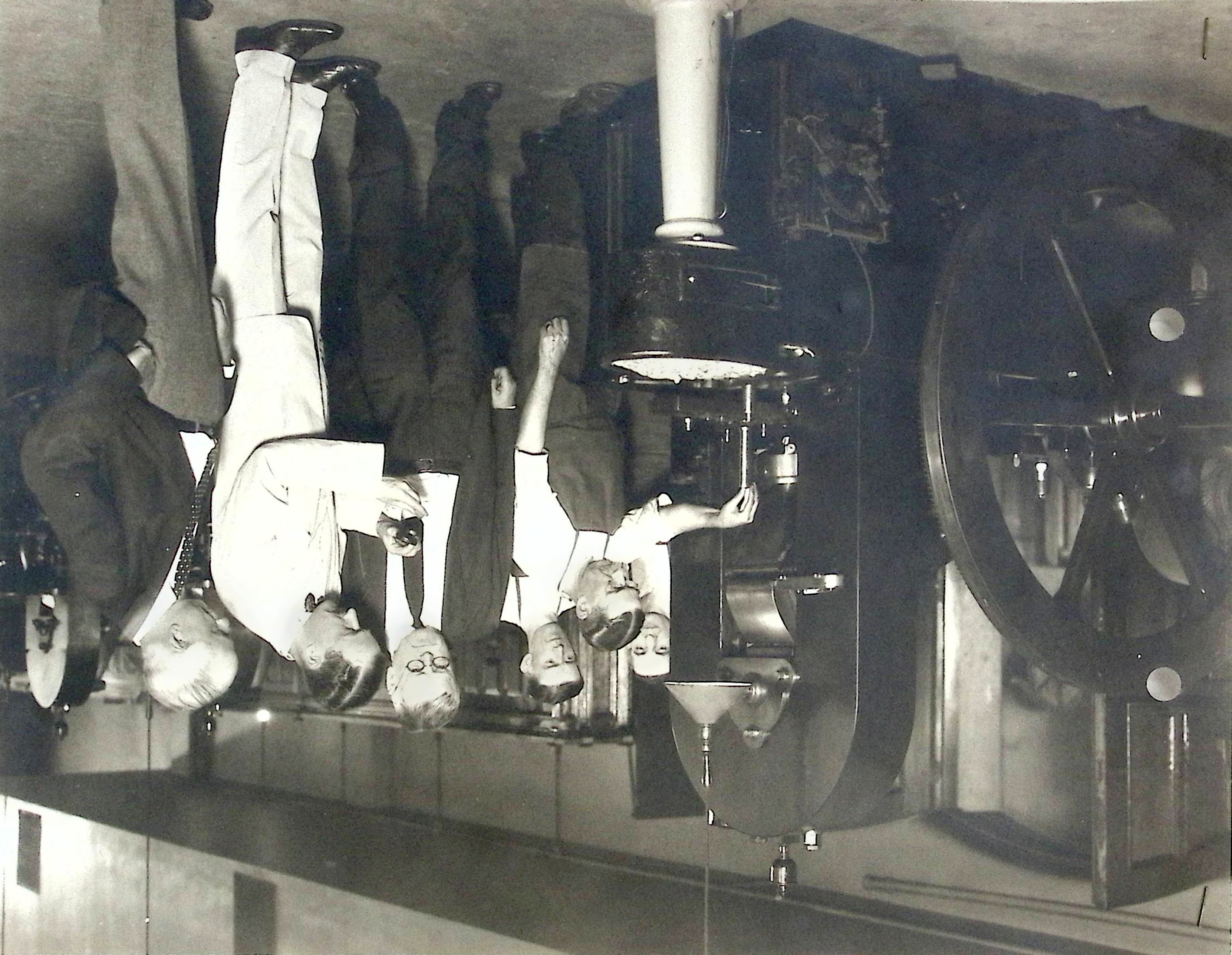

Photograph information:

Published in Światowid : ilustrowany kuryer tygodniowy. 1924, nr 10 (October 11, 1924) as the cover illustration. The photo was manipulated to improve printing quality.

Należytość pocztową opłacono ryczałtem.

ŚWIATOWID

ILUSTROWANY KURYER TYGODNIOWY

Cena egz. 80 gr. | wychodzi w każdą sobotę w Krakowie — Poznaniu — WARSZAWIE — Lwowie — i Wilnie. | Cena egz. 80 gr.

Nr. 10 | Sobota, 11 października 1924 | Rok I.

U kolebki pierwszych polskich monet srebrnych.

Sekretarz poselstwa polskiego w Waszyngtonie p. Leon Orłowski ogląda w towarzystwie dyrektora Mennicy Stanów Zjednoczonych w Filadelfji i jego sekretarza przez szkło powiększające pierwszą odbitą tam polską monetę srebrną dwuzłotową.

Original caption reads:
Sekretarz poselstwa polskiego w Waszyngtonie p. Leon Orłowski ogląda w towarzystwie dyrektora Mennicy Stanów Zjednoczonych w Filadelfji i jego sekretarza przez szkło powiększające pierwszą odbitą tam polską monetę srebrną dwuzłotową. (*The secretary of the Polish legation in Washington, Mr. Leon Orłowski, accompanied by the director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia and his secretary, looks through a magnifying glass through a magnifying glass at the first Polish two-zloty silver coin minted there*.)

Updated caption (in English) reads:
The secretary of the Polish legation in Washington, Mr. Leon Orłowski (in white suit), accompanied by Mr. Freas Styer (to Mr. Orlowski's right) Superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia and Mr. Frank H. Chaffin (left of Mr. Orlowski) Assistant Superintendent, looks through a magnifying glass at the first Polish two-zloty silver coins minted for circulation on August 28, 1924.

Leon Orłowski, was a Polish diplomat, and legation secretary at the Polish Legation in Washington in the years 1924-1927. He was liaison officer between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the U.S. Mint when determining the details of the contract for minting Polish coins at the Philadelphia Mint. He was responsible for examining the first sample of the Philadelphia two-zloty coin. On August 28, 1924, he was present during minting of the first 2,500 two-zloty pieces struck for circulation at the Philadelphia, as shown in the photo.

RWB

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

May 21, 1925.

Mr. John C. Emison,
American Smelting and Refining Company,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Emison:

Replying to your letter of the 20th, I have not heard from Mr. Petsch or any one connected with the Polish Legation officially for some time. I saw Mr. Petsch for a few minutes in Philadelphia last week but there was nothing said about the program for the coining of five Zloty pieces. We hope to be able to finish up the 6,000,000 Zloty order before settlement, about the middle of June. Further than that we have no plans, except that we will not be able to coin any Zlotyssafter that time until the first of next year, 1926. We have not even received the design for one side of the Five Zloty piece as yet.

I am glad to know that they have decided to make the new coins 900 fine.

I expect to be over in New York on the 27th and 28th, and I will take pleasure in getting in touch with you.

Respectfully yours,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

May 20, 1925.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Grant:

Mr. Petsch was in yesterday and told me that the five Zloty coins are now to be .900 fine. He wanted to know if we would have any objection to beginning the coinage of five Zloty pieces as soon as the shipment of 6,000,000 two Zloty pieces was completed. I told him that there would be no objection on our part. I gathered from him, however, that he expected the coinage of five Zloty pieces would be begun not later than August and that 5,000,000 of them would be completed before any more two Zloty pieces were made. I wondered if this program agreed with your views, and would appreciate hearing from you about it as we will have to look forward to shaping our plans accordingly.

Merely as a matter of record I give below a tabulation based on Mr. Petsch's figures covering the two contracts:

Total number of Zlotys	52,800,000	
Five Zloty pieces .900 fine	30,000,000	Zl.
Leaving a balance for coinage in two Zloty pieces	22,800,000	"
Deduct	12,000,000	"
(to be shipped by the end of June or early in July)		
Difference to be ultimately made into 2 Zloty coins	10,800,000	"

Mr. Petsch believes that two more shipments will complete the present run of 6,000,000 coins; that is to say a total of 2,820,000 coins will go forward on the two steamers,- the "Lituania" due to sail on June 9, and the "Estonia" due to sail on July 2.

The 420,000 rejected coins are now scheduled to leave Danzig on the S/S "Estonia" on June 9, so they should reach the Philadelphia Mint about the 22nd or 23rd of June. Will this be satisfactory?

Yours very truly,

ans. 5/21/25

JCE

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

April 15, 1925.

Mr. John C. Emison, Treasurer,
American Smelting & Refining Company,
120 Broadway, New York City.

Sir:

Your letter of April 14 relative to the condition of kegs containing Polish coins reached this office this morning. Mr. Grant is in Philadelphia, and I propose to communicate your letter to him by telephone during the day.

Mr. Grant plans to be at the New York Assay Office during the day tomorrow, and it might be that you will deem it worth while to call him up there.

Respectfully,

M. M. O'R.

Acting Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Polish Co

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK April 14, 1925.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

Enclosed is copy of letter received from the Baltic America Line in connection with the recent shipment of 33 kegs of Polish coins. We are at a loss to know just how to handle this situation as obviously we have nothing to do with the packing, shipping and sealing of these kegs. We understand that the bottom seals are almost invariably broken as these were, but we do not exactly like to give such a broad guaranty as this situation apparently calls for. We understand that the insurance fully protects the Polish Government and ourselves against any loss of coins, but that is really beside the point.

We would appreciate word from you about how to handle this present situation, and would like to know whether or not some more satisfactory method of sealing the bottoms of the kegs can be devised before the next shipment moves. It is possible that after this shipment is received on the other side and the steamship company finds that their fears are groundless, they will not raise this issue again, but I have not yet been able to get them to so agree.

Yours very truly,

J C Emison

Treasurer.

cc-FStyer
GHC
SM
LAC

ans. 4/15/25

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

C O P Y

BALTIC-AMERICA LINE, INC.

9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT April 7, 1925.

Inclosure to letter dated 4/14/25

American Smelting & Refining Company,
Traffic Department,
120 Broadway, New York City. Att: Mr. G. H. Cole

Dear Sirs:

SS:"ESTONIA" (32) OUTWARD - WARSAW B/L #5
33 KEGS SILVER COINS

With reference to conversation this forenoon, we shall be obliged if you will kindly let us have your guarantee holding the SS"ESTONIA", her owners and agents harmless against any and all consequences which may arise due to the fact that the seals on the above kegs, which are going forward by the above steamer, leaving here today, are not in good order.

All the seals on the top of the kegs appears to be intact and in order but the seals on the bottom, the majority of which were placed on protruding nails, were broken and some seals had not even been placed on the nails but elsewhere on the bottom.

We also desire to point out that on some few kegs there were no nails visible on the bottom but the seals had been placed at the edge and did not appear to offer any protection or to be able to serve their intended purpose which we understand is meant to be that of giving the first indication whether or not the kegs have been tampered with during transportation.

In view of the general inadvisability of using different packing and different methods of packing as in the case of the present shipment, we may perhaps be permitted to suggest that only new kegs be used and that the seals be placed in such a way on the kegs that they will not readily break or come off entirely as in this instance.

Yours very truly,

BALTIC AMERICA LINE, INC.

(Signed) C. Krebs,
As Agents.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

April 9, 1925.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

Referring to your letter of the 8th, do you have any idea that our Polish friends are figuring on having any part of the silver already contracted for with us coined on the other side? In other words have you got it definitely arranged with them that you are to coin the entire 6,000,000 ounces of silver into two and five Zloty pieces?

Mr. Petsch assured me on Monday that he had no objection to accepting a large quantity of the old coins which you have on hand, but he felt that the cost of polishing them and getting them into satisfactory shape would be more than making new coins. I told him that I felt this was a matter for you to decide and that I was going to tell you that as far as Mr. Petsch was concerned a great quantity of the old coins would be satisfactory. I am confident you can work this out with him as he seems to be in a very amiable frame of mind.

Yours very truly,

J C Emison

Treasurer.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

April 6, 1925.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

Attached is copy of letter just received from Mr. Gliwic. Is his proposal to postpone the return of the rejected coins satisfactory to you?

Yours very truly,

J C Emison

Treasurer.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

C O P Y

LEGATION OF POLAND,

WASHINGTON,

2640-16th Street, N. W.,

No. 1305/24.

Inclosure to letter dated 4/6/25

April 4, 1925.

Mr. John C. Emison, Treasurer,
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Emison:

I duly received your letter of April 1st, and beg to inform you that out of the lot of 1,200,000 silver coins shipped previously to Warsaw, 420,000 pieces have been rejected. Mr. Petsch notified you, as he reports to me, to this end.

I think the best would be to postpone the arrangements concerning these 420,000 rejected coins to some future date, when we will be nearer to the fulfillment of our first contract.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Hipolit Gliwic,

Counselor of Legation.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

March 12, 1925.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

There is no hurry about the silver and we shall be very glad to await decision until your arrival in New York. I shall be glad to see you then and hope I can arrange for our Mr. H. M. Brush to meet you at that time. He is our Vice President in charges of sales, but it has happened that he has been away every time you have been in the office.

Yours very truly,

J C Emison
Treasurer.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

March 11, 1925.

Mr. J. C. Emison, Treasurer,
American Smelting and Refining Company,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Emison:

Replying to your letter of March 10th in regard to the 100,000 ounces of silver sent to the Philadelphia Mint for the Polish coinage, it is possible that we may want to use the silver within a short time. I am going to Philadelphia on Tuesday and will be in New York Thursday and Friday, and will take the matter up with you then, if that is time enough.

Mr. Gliwic came in here Monday to report that the sample coins taken over from Philadelphia by Mr. Petsch were very satisfactory and hoped that we would be able to rush the re-coining of the two-zlote pieces. He also insisted that I agree to start on the five-zlote pieces at an early date. I told him we would try and have enough of the two-zlote pieces ready for shipment on a boat that sails April 7th, and would know by that time whether we could attempt the coining of five-zlote pieces.

The 100,000 ounces of silver in question can be recalled at any time without any inconvenience to us, but unless you want it in a hurry I suggest you wait until we talk the matter over next week.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

March 10, 1925.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant,

Director of the Mint,

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

In view of your letter of the 7th, I am wondering what to do with 100,000 ounces of silver which recently went to the Mint during the time we thought that coinage was going to be actively resumed. Can we recall this quantity without serious inconvenience to any one?

Yours very truly,

J C Emison
Treasurer.

ans. 3/11/25

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

March 7, 1925.

Mr. John C. Emison, Treasurer,
American Smelting and Refining Company,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Emison:

Replying to your letter of March 6, I was over in Philadelphia yesterday and saw Mr. Petsch, who is still located at the Philadelphia Mint. He has stationery printed giving his headquarters as United States Mint, Philadelphia, and it looks as if he expected to be there indefinitely.

While I was at the Mint they struck about a thousand two-zlote pieces from the new dies and they were apparently satisfactory to Mr. Petsch. He selected ten pieces and expects to bring them to Washington Monday. If they are satisfactory we will start coining regularly. The work is going to be slow and it is going to take a long time to complete the recoining of what we have on hand. There is no chance of us calling for more silver for the next six months, and perhaps a year.

I have not seen or heard from Mr. Gliwic since I met him in your office.

Very sincerely yours,

R. J. Grant

Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

March 6, 1925.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

As I have heard nothing from you since your letter of February 25, I assume that you and Mr. Gliwic have not yet gotten together to arrange the "compromise". The time is coming when, in order that we may figure our silver position, we must know whether or not we are to deliver any new silver to the Mint during April. Can you give us any idea about this?

Yours very truly,

J C Emison

Treasurer.

cc-HMB

Ans. 3/7/25

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

77.16 grains fine
57.87

3,200
1,200
4,400.
1,600.

5 gram

154.32 grains fine
115.74 " fine

~~15.4~~
~~150.~~ 12,000,000 1 10 Gr

385.8 grams
289.35 fine

6,000,000, 5-
9,000,000

25 Gram

15.

37.mm

2000/100 pieces

Cent 3/1000 weight

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

February 25, 1925.

Mr. J. C. Emison, Treasurer,
American Smelting and Refining Company,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Emison:

On my return from New York Tuesday morning I found a book, "Wine of Fury" on my desk, and on looking on the inside cover find it was sent with your compliments, and your note, "a memento of Polish coinage," is very appropriate. I want to thank you for sending the book as I expect a great deal of pleasure in reading it, and in doing so may get some sidlight on what kind of man our friend Rogers is, and may like him better after reading what he has to say.

Our friend Petsch returned to Philadelphia from New York the day after we saw him. He is still examining coins and has told Mr. Chaffin he and Mr. Gliwic were anxious to see me again as they hoped to make some kind of compromise. I cannot understand what kind of compromise they are going to suggest but will keep you posted.

Again thanking you for your thoughtfulness, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N. W.

February 25, 1925.

NO. 467/25

Mr. Robert J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that our Mint Inspector, Mr. W. J. Petsch, has been appointed Delegate of the Ministry of Finance for the purpose of effecting inspection of coins which are being minted by the Philadelphia Mint, and that Mr. Petsch's decision in all matters of technical nature pertaining to the minting of coins for the Polish Government and their acceptance shall be considered final.

Very truly yours,

W. Werwilewski

Minister of Poland

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Treasury Department

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

2—3786 GPO

Telegraph Office

84w k 18

Co Newyork NY 1130AM Jan 31 1925

R J Grant

Director of the Mint Washington

Gliwic inspector petsch telegraphed they will be my office two o'clock Monday stop Will advise you outcome promptly

J C Emison

1205p

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

January 24, 1925.

Mr. J. C. Emison, Treasurer,
American Smelting and Refining Company,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Emison:

Your letter of January 23, stating:

"Mr. Petsch is expected to arrive on 'Cedric' Monday or Tuesday."

has been received. I expect to leave here Monday night for Boston and hope to arrive in New York Wednesday morning when I will call you up, and if there are any matters we want to go into with the Polish representative I shall be glad to take them up with you.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK January 23, 1925.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

The following telegram from Mr. Gliwic has just been received:

"Mr. Petsch is expected to arrive on 'Cedric' Monday or Tuesday".

Mr. Petsch is the inspector whose arrival has been so long awaited.

Yours very truly,

J C Emison
Treasurer.

cc- Phila Mint
LAC

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

January 10, 1925.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of Commerce,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 6 attaching copies of reports from the Commercial Attache at Warsaw, relative to coins recently manufactured at the Philadelphia mint for the Government of Poland.

The reports have been turned over to the Director of the Mint for appropriate action.

There is no objection on the part of this Department to having copies of the Attache's reports sent to Mr. F. H. Brownell, acting for the four companies interested in the sale of the silver.

Very truly yours,

Cc: f

Secretary of the Treasury

OR R.G.G. Thos CSS GBW

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

RD

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1925.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It seems apparent from the attached copies of reports from Commercial Attache Leighton W. Rogers at Warsaw that the claims of the Polish Government regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the first shipment of two-zloty coins from the Philadelphia Mint are more or less well founded. The Polish Government has had bad luck with similar coins minted by England and France. In the case of the English minting, we have learned that the Director of the Royal Mint has undertaken to remelt and recoin the entire issue without expense to Poland.

The inspection at Warsaw was conducted by Commercial Attache Rogers at the request of the American Smelting and Refining Company through Mr. F. H. Brownell, acting for the four companies interested in the sale of the 871,293.25 ounces of silver involved. These companies are somewhat anxiously awaiting copies of the reports attached. I shall be glad to hear your pleasure in the matter before we take any further steps. I will not, however, transmit any copy of the Warsaw report to Mr. Brownell until you have advised me that it is all right to do so.

The sample coins were evidently packed with much care but have come loose in transit from Warsaw.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

Secretary of Commerce.

Inclosure 32926.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

CLOSURE 35026

FROM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Form 9 11—3855

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

22971

Special Report No. 33 Warsaw, December 6, 1924.

"INSPECTION OF POLISH TWO-ZLOTY SILVER COINS MADE BY PHILADELPHIA MINT".

Inclosure to letter dated 1/6/25

Prepared by Leighton W. Rogers, Acting Commercial Attache.

I refer to the Bureau's Cable No. 19, of November 8, directing me to make an inspection of the shipment of 1,200,000 silver Two-Zloty pieces made at the United States Mint in Philadelphia for the Polish Government. Permission to begin the inspection was obtained from the Polish Government on November 17.

Obviously it would be impossible within a reasonable time for me to inspect all the coins. The Polish Mint has no mechanical facilities for making such an inspection and each piece has to be handled in order to see both sides. I therefore arranged to inspect carefully ten thousand coins taken from different parts of the shipment in such a way as to provide as fair a representation as possible of the entire lot. The coins were packed in sacks of 1000 coins each and the sacks in turn were packed in casks of fifteen sacks.

The Philadelphia Mint seals on five casks were broken and the casks opened in my presence. Two sacks were taken from each cask and seals on the sacks were broken by me. This provided 10,000 coins for inspection, which, in my opinion, fairly represented the entire shipment.

I was assisted in the inspection by Assistant Trade Commissioner James F. Hodgson, of this office. We looked carefully at both sides of each coin. We both have good eyes.

The following table gives the result of the inspection, showing the number of coins in each sack of 1,000 inspected which we considered unfit for circulation for the reasons ascribed in the various columns.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Defects in 10,000 Polish Two-Zloty Silver Coins Made

by Philadelphia Mint.

Sack No.	Coins	Major Defects					Minor Defects			Grand Total
		Gouges & nicks	Scales	Scratches	Foulty Ring	Total	Transt scratch	Stains	Total	
1	1000	2	8	34	23	67	13	110	123	190
2	1000	16	17	19	16	68	10	257	267	335
3	1000	9	11	36	13	69	27	234	261	330
4	1000	4	8	34	27	73	23	235	258	331
5	1000	6	12	18	23	59	20	226	246	305
6	1000	4	13	8	19	44	10	217	227	271
7	1000	9	10	21	18	58	35	198	233	291
8	1000	15	5	18	23	61	9	146	155	216
9	1000	15	6	25	10	56	22	232	254	310
10	1000	7	11	29	17	64	15	251	266	330
Total	10,000	87	101	242	189	619	184	2106	2290	2909

lwr-ek

slbge

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Of the 10,000 coins inspected 2,909, or more than 29% were found unfit for circulation. If, as there is good reason to believe, the method of selecting the coins provided a fair representation of the entire shipment, it is fair to say that 29% of the 1,200,000 coins are unfit for circulation. Of this 29%, almost all, 27% in fact, are defective because of improper minting. Ondy 2%, or coins scratched in transit, are not the fault of the Philadelphia Mint.

Before beginning the inspection, I requested and received from the Polish Mint a statement of its final complaints about the coins. A copy of this statement is attached. It says that about 40% of the shipment of 1,200,000 coins are unfit for circulation according to its standards. The standards of the Polish Mint are high. Its inspection is rigid. It has to be. The Polish people have suffered from depreciated and bad money so long that the first silver coins were awaited by the public in a critical mood. Consequently, the Polish Mint passed only coins which were unscratched and unstained and otherwise flawless. Doubtful coins were inspected with a glass. On the other hand, I am not an expert in such matters. My inspection could only be that of a lay-man. I passed all save those coins which had defects immediately visible to the naked eye. I believe that nearly all of those which I passed could be put in circulation. However, in my opinion, the Polish Mint would, without being unreasonably severe, have sufficient grounds for rejecting coins up to 35% of the shipment. By insisting upon a rigidly high standard it could with justice reject up to 40%, as stated in its letter.

In the above table, the defects are divided into the general categories of Major Defects and Minor Defects. Further details concerning these defects follow:

MAJOR DEFECTS: Defects Inherent in the Body of the Coins Due to Improper Minting.

1. Gouges and Nicks:

These are gouges and nicks on the surface or in the edges of the coins visible

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

to the naked eye. They are illustrated by the coins in Exhibit One on the card attached. They vary in size and depth from that on Coin No. 1 to that on Coin No. 31.

2. Scales:

These are instances where the surface of the coin peels when rubbed with the finger. In most cases what appears to be a slight scratch on the surface results in the peeling of a strip of silver when the finger nail is run over it. This class of defect is often surprisingly obvious at first sight, and it also often develops after the coin has been subject to slight use. Coins which have been put into circulation as good are returned to the Polish Mint almost daily as a result of the development of this class of defect. The coins in Exhibit Two on the card attached illustrate this defect. These coins are as they came from the sack. The defects range all the way from the kind on Coin No. 1 to that on Coin No. 5.

3. Scratches:

These are scratches and surface flaws which could only have occurred in the process of minting. The different varieties of this class of defect are illustrated by the coins in Exhibit Three on the card attached.

4. Faulty Ring:

Those are coins which give a dull sound when rung on marble. I am informed on good authority that it is due to external or internal flaws in the coin. A considerable number of the coins put into circulation have been returned to the Polish Mint by the public on this charge. The different degrees of faulty ring are illustrated by the coins in Exhibit Four on the card attached, Coin No. 1, being very bad and Coin No. 4 being almost acceptable.

MINOR DEFECTS: Defects of Purely Surface Character or Defects not due to Improper Minting.

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1. Transit Scratches:

These are slight scratches on the surface of the coin which in my opinion could possibly have occurred in transit due to the loose coins in sacks rubbing aginst each other. The various kinds of scratches are illustrated by the coins in Exhibit Five.

2. Stains:

These are stains of various colors and sizes, ineradicable with the fingers. They are illustrated by the coins in Exhibit Six.

In selecting coins to be used as illustrations, an effort has been made to avoid coins showing extreme cases of the various defects; I tried to select coins showing typcial defects.

It will be noted that by far the large majority of the defects are composed of stains; more than 21% out of a total of 29%, in fact. I have classed these stains as a Minor Defect in that they are not inherent in the body of the coin but are purely surface in character. On the other hand, they might be classed as a Major Defect in that they spoil the appearance of the coin, rendering it unfit for circulation, and must have been caused in the Mint. The sacks within the casks were unstained, hence the stains on the coins could not have been caused by liquid spilled over them in transit. I am informed by a non-Polish expert that an attempt to clean such coins would require considerable time, labor and expense, and would not be satisfactory.

The Polish Mint is not pressing the complaint about the eagle on the coin being "upside down", as it realizes that this is due to a misunderstanding on the part of the Polish Legation in Washington. It is not pressing the complaint of the coins not being legible or clean-cut enough, as it realizes that this is due to the dies for which it was itself responsible.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

It is not pushing the complaint of fragility in the sense that the coins are supposed to crack or break; by fragility, the Mint means the tendency of the surface metal of many coins to "peel" as described above. The Polish Mint is not making a complaint about the weight of the coins.

The attitude of the Polish Mint has, in my opinion, been very fair and temperate, and the Director, Mr. Aleksandrowicz, has done everything in his power to protect the name of the Philadelphia Mint from the loose talk and wild charges on the part of the public and the press which have arisen out of this affair. Among those who know here, the name and reputation of the Philadelphia Mint stands very high. They are, however, completely at loss to understand how these faulty coins could have got outside its doors.

The Polish Mint has not completed its inspection of this first shipment of 1,200,000 coins. It still has two or three hundred thousand to inspect. Of those inspected to date, 636,000 have been passed as fit for circulation. To date about 400,000 of the coins made by the Philadelphia Mint are being withheld as defective and unfit for circulation.

Respectfully,

Leighton W. Rogers,
Acting Commercial Attache.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Translation

GOVERNMENT MINT.

Warsaw, November 21, 1924.

As a result of the conference held at the Government Mint on November 18, 1924, relative to the inaccurate minting of silver coins by the American Smelting & Refining Company, the Government Mint begs to advise that in the shipments supplied the following shortages have been noted:

1. A considerable amount of coins (about 10%) are so strongly mutilated that alayer of silver may be torn off with one's fingers.

2. Very many coins (about 30%) have scratches, marks, stains, etc.

3. About 1½% of the coins are internally cracked and as a result give forth a leaden ring.

4. The coin looks as if it had been polished after execution, as the background and the design run into one, whereas the coin's background ought to have been polished, while the design ought to be unburnished (dull silver).

I hereby beg to inclose 9 coins illustrating the above shortages.

(-) Aleksandrowicz.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

22972

Special Report No. 34.

Warsaw, Poland, December 6, 1924.

SIDE - LIGHTS ON THE INSPECTION OF POLISH TWO-ZLOTY SILVER COINS MADE IN THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Prepared by Leighton W. Rogers, Acting Commercial Attache.

This matter was first reported to the Bureau in my Cable No. 25 of October 21st, 1924. Preliminary investigations no doubt took up considerable time and it was not until Nov. 8th , upon receipt of your cable No. 19 that I was directed to make an inspection of the coins. Naturally I could not have made an inspection without either the authority of the Philadelphia Mint or the Bureau's authority. I have had to watch my step at every turn here in this matter because it has been brought into Polish politics, and because it involved another American government department.

After the receipt of your authorization, it required almost another week for the Polish Mint to make arrangements for the inspection.

We were permitted to begin on November 17th. The inspection has required 10 working days.

The inspection of 10,000 coins in 10 working days may seem to be slow work on our part, but, as a matter of fact, only about two hours each morning could be spent at the Polish Mint, which is an outlying suburb of the city. Our presence was required the rest of the day in the office on other duties. To make a careful inspection of 1,000 coins took Mr. Hodgson and myself on the average of two hours. The Polish Mint has no mechanical facilities for assisting such an inspection. As a result, it is an eye-wearying job as each piece has to be taken in hand and each side examined.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

The facts set forth in my Special Report No. 33 speak for themselves. There is no need for further elaboration. I must add, however, that when the job was finished the reaction of both Mr. Hodgson and myself was that the Philadelphia Mint has done a poor piece of work. Such a reaction is inescapable. Even if there were no coins in the shipment with the defects listed in my report, it would not be a creditable job for the Philadelphia Mint to send out. True, the Poles supplied the dies, but the Philadelphia Mint experts were not bound to use them. They must have known that the coins were not good looking coins. It is obvious to the lay-man that the girl's head is not cut deep enough. Despite the fact that the Polish Legation approved of the first coins minted, it seems to me that if the Mint experts valued their reputation highly they should have refused to go ahead with the dies. On the ground that they did not care to have such coins go out as made by the Philadelphia Mint. The Polish Government was engaging experts to make the coins, and experts must either guard their reputations or soon cease to be experts. As a matter of fact, after seeing for myself the number of defective coins, I cannot understand how these coins got outside the Mint. I am completely at a loss to understand the Mint's statement conveyed to me by the Bureau in the Bureau's cable No. 15 to the effect that "Coins left Mint in good condition. Disclaims further responsibility." I am almost certain that these coins were not inspected before leaving the Philadelphia Mint. Until this matter is cleared up, I don't see how the Mint's statements can be taken very seriously.

It is particularly unfortunate that this should have happened at this time. The Poles are in a critical mood. For over five years up to January 1924, they had suffered from the evils of depreciated paper money, with metal

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

money non-existant. Consequently, they are suspicious of money and inclined to examine what they get carefully. Also, so much publicity has been given to this Polish first silver currency, that much was expected of it. The fact that it was being made in English, French and American mints was accepted as a guarantee of its perfection. It is not difficult to comprehend their surprise and chagrin when the new money arrived and proved to be so far short of expectations. As many as possible of the coins had to be put in circulation because the Treasury had to have the funds, had been counting on the circulation represented by the new currency. As soon as it appeared and as soon as it became known that a considerable number of coins had to be withheld, a howl went up from all sections of the public and of the Press. The Press got after the Treasury. The Treasury got after the Director of the Mint; and the Director of the Mint got after us. We could only pass the protest to the Philadelphia Mint through you. For a time the situation looked bad. The political groups were at the time engaged in "rocking the boat" for the Premier and Financial Dictator, Mr. Grabski and this matter was seized upon to furnish political ammunition againt him. The feeling has somewhat cooled off now, but the public impression is that the Philadelphia Mint did a poor job and to date has not taken steps to rectify it. American commercial competitors in this section of Europe are playing the incident for all it is worth. The British can't say much because their coin is considerably worse in general appearance than ours. The face is even less clean cut than that of the American coin as is the eagle; and the milling is rough and crude. Whether any of the English made coins showed defects similar to those found in the American coins, is not known. Nor are the French able to say much. Although no one but the Polish Mint authorities has seen their samples, I am informed that they were very bad,- the worst of the lot. The samples were sent back to

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

France and no shipment of French coins has yet arrived in Warsaw. But the Germans, Austrians and Swiss are making uncomplimentary comparisons between their work and the American.

Although I feel that the Poles have not been as diplomatic about the matter as they might have been, in that they are probably getting the work done at below the usual prices and are in the position of a poor man who wants much for little, there is no getting away from the fact that on the basis of evidence at present available, they have ample grounds for complaint.

The matter having been dragged out so long, we have lost our chance to grab what glory there may have been in being the first to come forward with an offer to make good the defective work. The British have beaten us to it. Last week, Colonel Johnson, Master of the Royal Mint in London, arrived in Warsaw. He took one look at the coins made in Birmingham for the inspection of which the British Mint had made itself responsible, and immediately canceled the contract, arranged with the Polish Mint to melt down the few British-made coins which were withheld from circulation, and ordered those coins already made but being held in England, to be sent at the Mint's expense to the Royal Mint to be melted down and reminted with the new dies to be made. All this was arranged in a two-hour conference between him and the representatives of the Polish government. As a result of his frank and direct methods, British prestige has risen.

I met Colonel Johnson at the Polish Mint and had a very pleasant talk with him. He was quite ready to put aside the international aspects of the case and to give me his opinion as an expert. I will try to reproduce some part of his conversation: --

"Both our countries have done a bad job. The British-made coin is worse looking than the American and incidentally I understand that the French coin

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is terrible. The American coin shows many material flaws and defects. It appears to me that through negligence in inspection we have both let the Poles down very hard. I can understand their chagrin and surprise. They are a young country and proud. This is their first metal money. They placed the responsibility for the job in the hands of two of the best known mints in the world. The job turns out badly, the blame being about equally distributed on themselves and on the foreign mints, and they naturally take it very seriously.

"I know the Philadelphia Mint quite well. Mr. Morgan, the Chief Engraver of the Mint, is a good friend of mine. I was there last summer and I have great respect for it as a minting organization, as has every one else who knows anything about the business. I believe that the faulty work on this Polish job is the result of inexperience of the Philadelphia Mint with this particular alloy. The Philadelphia Mint is used to working with the American mixture and with it, it does excellent work. It uses something approaching this mixture in the work it does for a few foreign countries, particularly those in South America. This Polish alloy, which is supposed to be that of the Latin Monetary Union, is new to the Philadelphia Mint. Nearly every Mint has similar troubles when first working with a new mixture. The Royal Mint had them only a few years ago when the silver content of the British coins was changed. The first coins that were made showed similar defects to those showed by these American-made coins; namely, peeling and internal flaws resulting in a bad ring. It is no disgrace to have this happen, but it should be rectified.

"What I don't understand about this matter is the price at which the Philadelphia Mint is making these coins, they must be doing the work at a loss for such a price."

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Where Colonel Johnson learned about the Philadelphia Mint's price, I do not know. I don't know the price myself but it seems to have been low. I imagine that while on this visit he had tried to contract with the Poles for making other coins and that the price of the Philadelphia Mint had been used to reduce his quotations.

I am hoping that the Philadelphia Mint will see fit to take some action towards clearing up this matter and the bad impression which it left behind. Unless that impression is energetically corrected, American business methods and American commercial prestige, not to mention that of the Philadelphia Mint, will have received a damaging blow.

Leighton W. Rogers
Acting Commercial Attache.

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK December 31, 1924.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,

Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

This morning we received a letter from Mr. Gliwic, of the Polish Legation, reading as follows:

> "Referring to my letter of December 23, 1924, I beg to inform you that, according to a cable received from our Foreign Office, the inspector, Mr. Platz, leaves Poland this week for the United States".

May I take this opportunity to wish you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours very truly,

Treasurer.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1924.

IN REPLY REFER TO 31

Mr. Robert J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

With further reference to the Polish coin matter you will be interested in information received by cable from Commercial Attache Rogers at Warsaw. I am enclosing a copy of the letter going forward today to Mr. Brownell of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Very truly yours,

G. C. Riddell

G. C. Riddell,
Chief, Minerals Division.

Inclosure 1731.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

WASHINGTON

Inclosure to letter dated 1/7/1/24

December 12, 1924.

31

Mr. F. H. Brownell, 1st Vice President,
American Smelting and Refining Company,
120 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Brownell:

A cable just received from Rogers at Warsaw contains the following:

> "Full report with specimen mailed by way of Paris December 6. I found minimum 29% coins unfit for circulation with possible 40% maximum depending upon severity inspection. Last figures basis Polish complaint. English coins also unsatisfactory and Royal Mint which did not make coins but assumes responsibility for inspection has agreed to satisfactory adjustment".

From the above it is to be seen that the Royal Mint is having its troubles as well with Polish coins. Rogers' full report mailed December 6 from Warsaw will require at least another week for arrival. Only then are we to know apparently the actual points and particulars of damage involved. I will promptly let you know upon receipt of the full word.

Very truly yours,

G. C. Riddell,
Chief, Minerals Division.

gcr/kc

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66,137 lbs copper

2.893.500 fine ozs silver

$ 3.50 without weighing

Bid $4.00 per M pcs

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland- 24,000,000 pieces

Silver fineness 750 balance copper

Size of French franc

Gross weight 77.16 grains

Tolerance about same as quarter dollar

Coinage estimate

5,000,000 pieces to be furnished earliest possible moment
estimate asked as to time

Metal furnished.

If coins are passed over weighing machines it is estimated 5,000,000 coins can be turned out in 20 days after coinage begins.

3.50
$~~4.00~~ per 1000 pieces

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

WASHINGTON

November 26, 1924.

Mr. Robert J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Building,
Washington, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO 31

Dear Mr. Grant:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of Acting Commercial Attache Rogers' report on the subject of the "Polish Two-Zloty Silver Coins Minted by the United States Mint". This is under date of November 1, 1924, and is only Mr. Rogers' preliminary report. A more detailed report is expected shortly.

Very truly yours,

G. C. Riddell

G. C. Riddell,
Chief, Minerals Division.

Inclosure 1573.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Weekly Report. Warsaw, November 1, 1924.

POLISH TWO-ZLOTY SILVER COINS MINTED BY UNITED STATES MINT.

Inclosure to letter dated 11/26/24

Prepared by Leighton W. Rogers, Acting Commercial Attache.

From our Weekly Report for the preceding week it will be recalled that the first shipment of 1,200,000 two-zloty silver coins made for the Polish Treasury by the Philadelphia Mint from silver supplied by the American Smelting and Refining Company, who act as agents for the Polish Government, had arrived in Warsaw and had been found unsatisfactory by the Director of the Polish Mint. It will also be recalled that this gentleman requested this office to transmit certain statements with regard to the coins to the Department to see if something could be done by way of rectification of the damage and error. I sent my Cable No. 25 in which I transmitted the following statements made by the Director of the Mint:

1. The eagle on the obverse side of the coins is upside down.
2. A minimum of 40% of the coins arrived badly mutilated.
3. These coins compare badly with similar coins minted in France and England and as the matter now stands American prestige is involved.

I added in the cable that the Director of the Mint did not wish to make the matter a cause for diplomatic representation and that he had asked our advice about making payment. I stated that we had advised making the payment and assured him that an investigation would be requested.

I went on to suggest that investigation be made particularly of the responsibility for final inspection and acceptance of the coins.

On October 25 we received your No. 14, as follows:

> "Legation negotiating with Mint Director now in Philadelphia conferring with American Smelting and Refining Co., which is responsible for damage after leaving mint. Eagle upside down customary in United States and France. Will cable developments".

On October 28 we received your No. 15 as follows:

> "Delay due late arrival of dies. Expected early July arrived August during the Min't busy season. Three million two hundred thousand coins now stored by Mint. Mint paid by Smelting Company on delivery. Coins left mint in good condition. Disclaims further responsibility".

In the meantime there have been some interesting developments here. I learned that on Saturday, the 25th, the Associated Press correspondent had sent a story with regard to this matter in which she had mentioned my name as having been present at the opening and inspection of these coins. In view of the fact that at the time this was supposed to have taken place I was flat on my back in bed, this statement was, to say the least, somewhat exaggerated. Mr. Hodgson had gone to see the Director of the Polish Mint at the latter's request and had confined his activities solely to listening to this gentleman's complaints,

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viewing 5 or 6 particular coins which were shown him, and agreeing to transmit the complaints to the Department requesting an investigation. I, therefore, got in touch with the Associated Press Correspondent, telling her that I was sending a cable to my Department about this matter which might be of interest to her. She immediately called at the office and showed me a copy of her cable in which a more or less distorted version of the matter was given but in which she had stated that Commercial Attache Rogers was present at the inspection of the coins and had also stated that the story was confirmed by the Foreign Office. I showed her a draft of my cable No. 28, as follows:

> "Associated Press Correspondent has sent story concerning subject matter our 25 stating inspection took place my presence and implying my approval Polish complaints. Neither I nor anyone else from this office was present nor has made any comments. Any statement to that effect no matter by whom inspired utterly without foundation in fact. Our action confined solely transmission statement Director Polish Mint in our 25".

The young lady was quick to see the possible reaction upon herself should this cable be made public in the United States and requested that I hold it until she could send a correction of her story. This she did in the following terms:

> "Associated Press
> Paris
> 21800 Story unsatisfactory minting Polish silver coins in America given Saturday according version Polish foreign office proves inexact concerning fact presence U. S. Commercial Attache during inspection coins as the latter was not present but solely agreed transmit to U. S. Department Commerce statement made by Director Warsaw Mint containing several complaints against first transport coins".

I then added a sentence as follows to my cable: "Result my protest correspondent has cabled correction as above", and sent it.

I then talked with the Director of the Polish Mint and informed him of the gist of the matter conveyed in your cables quoted above, namely that, any delay in the delivery of the coins was due to the delay in the arrival of the dies supplied by the Polish Government; that Mint claims that the coins left the mint in good condition; and that it disclaims further responsibility; also that the eagle being upside down was customary in America, France and numerous other countries. I also informed the Director of the Mint that in view of the fact that the Polish Legation in Washington was active in the matter, neither this office nor the Department in Washington could take an active part in the investigation. Also, that in view of the fact that the Foreign Office had seen fit to permit the matter to be made public, which was in direct contradiction of the agreement which he had made with me to the effect that the matter should be kept unofficial and confidential until an investigation has been made, I could not under the circumstances continue to take an active part in the matter. I would be pleased, however, to continue to transmit authoritative information received from him and destined for Washington.

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The Director of the Mint was very much disturbed at the action of the Foreign Office in permitting this story to go out and was almost in tears at the apparent violation of the agreement with this office. He has acted very fairly all along in this matter. He stated that he personally had wanted the American coins to be the best of all that were being made. Moreover, he felt sure that coins made by the American mint would excell in workmanship those made in England and France and here in Warsaw. When the coins finally arrived and not only did not compare in workmanship but were made incorrectly with the eagle upside down, he found it impossible to express his disappointment. He admitted that the Mint was not responsible for the dies and that it was not responsible for the failure of the official in the Polish Legation to detect the fact that the eagle was upside down when the sample coins were sent to Washington for approval. He pointed out that the coins made in England, France and Warsaw of similar denomination and design had the eagle according to specifications and that therefore, it was doubtful whether the American coin with the eagle upside down could be placed in circulation at the same time with these others. To do so would certainly expose them to widespread criticism. It was this which had prompted him to hope that some arrangement might be made for rectifying the error. As the matter stands now he states that the coins will either have to be melted down and reminted here at considerable expense to the Polish Government or else held in reserve in the Treasury as silver bullion reserve.

From what I have heard from both sides to date in this matter there seems to be confusion over the relative importance of legality and fact. If a member of the Polish Legation approved of the sample coins and was definitely appointed to give his final approval, then legally the U. S. Mint is out of the affair. As a matter of fact, however, the Mint continues to be very much in it. It is, I believe, a mistake in these matters to allow them to become too complicated, to get all tied up in legal points, quotations from contracts, etc. The big fact is that the coins were made by the U. S. Mint and by this time everybody in Poland knows it; also that the coins are made incorrectly and that many of them arrived in damaged condition.

All other details aside, the man in the street in Poland can say with justification, "The coins made in America, by the American Mint, are a bad job, they are no where near as good as the coins made in England and France or even those made right here in Warsaw". Thus no matter where the legal responsibility ~~in fact~~ rests, either with the Polish Legation in Washington or with the American Smelting and Refining Company, the responsibility in fact rests with the U. S. Mint which made the coins. Unless the coins are changed and made right, no amount of finely drawn explanations will change this impression in the public mind in Poland. There is no use dodging the issue. The coins will either have to be made right or the American Mint will have a bad reputation in Polandwhich will gradually spread to surrounding countries and American prestige for good workmanship in general will have received a damaging blow.

That's the way the matter looks to me now on the information that has come to hand to date. What I don't understand yet is how so many of the coins have arrived in as badly a damaged condition as the Director of the Mint says they are in. I personally feel that the American Smelting and Refining Co. or whoever is in charge of this matter should see that an impartial inspection of the coins

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already delivered is made and should at its own expense ship these coins back to the United States and see that they are reminted. Also for the reasons given above and because it is vitally concerned I believe that it is to the United States Mint's interest to see that this is done. I should say that the reminting should be at the expense of the American Smelting and Refining Company and the Polish Treasury in view of the faulty inspection given by the Polish Legation in Washington. The point is that it is to the Mint's interest to see to it that this is done. Yesterday the following copy of a cable received by the Legation from the Department of State was forwarded to me:

"Amlegation Warsaw.
90, October 20, 3 p. m.
Your 129 October 30, 4 p. m. Treasury Department states master die was furnished by the Polish Government and the drawing of the eagle is accordingly Polish artistry. Obverse and reverse of coins are in the same position as on American coins and those of most other nations. American Smelting and Refining Company acting as agents for Poland packed coins in accordance with its agreement with Polish Government in bags and kegs, a method of shipment which might well result in scarring of coins. Treasury adds that first coins minted were inspected by a representative of the Polish Legation and approved by him.

Foregoing is transmitted merely for your information at present since no representations respecting matter have been made to the Department by the Polish Legation.

Grew Acting"

Here the matter now stands, for the time being.

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Poland

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1924

In reply refer to
EE 860c.515/33

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

With reference to this Department's letter of October 23, 1924, and to previous correspondence respecting the coinage by the United States Mint of silver coins for the Polish Government, I have the honor herewith to enclose, for your confidential information, a copy of a despatch from the American Legation at Warsaw dated October 24, 1924.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Joseph C. Grew

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure:

Copy of despatch
from Warsaw,
10/24/24.

GPO

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Warsaw, Poland,
24 October 1924.

No. 69

Inclosure to letter
dated 11/18/24

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram No. 129 of October 20th, 1924, 6 p.m., stating that the first shipment of Polish two-zloty coins arrived in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. The telegram stated in error that the amount was one million two hundred thousand dollars worth of coins instead of one million two hundred thousand coins.

Official inspection of the shipment is being made now and it is understood that no action will be taken nor the Foreign Office informed

until

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after the inspection has been completed. Information has reached the Legation, however, to the effect that the die is in insufficient relief and that the eagle is incorrectly drawn in some slight respects and is also inverted. A large number of the coins are said to be scarred and in some cases actually gouged as if by some sharp instrument. The weight of the pieces is reported to vary as much as fifty milligrams above and thirty below the variation allowed under the contract. Great stress is laid on the fact that the coins are inferior to those made in France and England.

At first the Director of the Mint, who approached the Commercial Attaché in an informal manner, was inclined to recommend that payment which was due on delivery be withheld. He was advised, however, that payment should be made and that, if the result of the inspection finally warranted, claim could be entered.

It is difficult to believe that the rumors of the inspection are not exaggerated to some degree and that the condition of the coins may not be found acceptable after all; the fault of the dies which the Legation understands were made in France can hardly be laid at the door of the Philadelphia Mint. The discrepancy in weight remains to be proven and the damage and scarring may have occurred in transit. A picture on page 175 of the September issue of "Poland", shows a Secretary of the Polish Legation in Washington inspecting at the Mint the first of the Polish coins struck off.

The Legation has not been officially approached on the subject up to the present but will not fail to keep the Department informed of the results of the inspection of the coins.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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Poland

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November 7, 1924

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Mr. Hipolit Gliwic, Counselor of the Polish Legation at Washington, and Mr. F. de St. Phalle, Secretary of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce, and also Mr. J. C. Emison of the American Smelting & Refining Co., visited the mint this morning for the purpose of making an inspection of the 2 zlote pieces still remaining in the mint. They were afforded every opportunity to inspect these coins, as well as taken through the entire coining department and shown the various processes through which they pass from the make-up room to the counting of the coin.

These gentlemen inspected the coin now finished, but not yet delivered by the Coiner, and also opened one of the kegs stored in the basement and ready for shipment. They untied one of the bags of 1000 pieces, and went over them quite carefully. The only criticism of the coin made- was a spot on each of two coins, which the Superintendent of the Coining Department explained were what is known as water spots, which would disappear after a very few days use. He also explained that these spots, while not frequent, do occur in all coinage and are due to a failure to dry perfectly after going through the drying machine.

Mr. Gliwic explained that the Polish Government waived any objection to the coin because they were not made "en medaille."

Both Mr. Gliwic and Mr. St. Phalle expressed admiration for the coin and that they were unable to make any objection to the same, and Mr. Gliwic said that his recommendation to his Government would be that they accept the coin.

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Mr. Gliwic further suggested that he would recommend his Government to have a representative on the ground during the process of any further coinage which this mint might do for the Polish Government.

If we do any further coinage, it would be most acceptable to me if the Polish Government would have such an inspector on the ground during the process of coinage.

Respectfully,

Freas Styer

Superintendent.

FS

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~~262~~ Poland

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16th STREET, N. W.

November 4, 1924.

NO. 4367/24

Informal.

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am requesting the American Smelting & Refining Co. to designate a representative of theirs to accompany me to the Mint at Philadelphia next Friday to inspect the coins which are now ready for shipment. In my opinion it would be advisable to effect inspection in the presence of the President of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce or some person designated by him.

You will greatly oblige me if you will communicate this to the Superintendent of the Mint and ascertain from him the hour most convenient to him for this inspection.

Respectfully yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Counselor of Legation.

Copy to Phila. Nov. 5. 1924. Legation advised over phone. 10:30 a.m. Nov. 6/24.

Bureau of the Mint, Nov. 5, 1924.

Respectfully referred to the Superintendent, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, with the request that the Bureau be advised by telephone upon receipt as to your wishes in the matter.

Acting Director of the Mint.

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Polish

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16th STREET, N. W.

November 4, 1924.

NO. 4303/24
Informal

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of October 28, I wish to inform you that the matter of price for the manufacture of 5-zloty pieces has been taken up with Warsaw by cable, and you will be advised further in this connection upon our receipt of a reply.

Respectfully yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Counselor of Legation.

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AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

FRANCIS H. BROWNELL
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEW YORK Oct.31,1924

Mr. R.J.Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

For your full information, we beg to enclose copy of a letter we are this day sending to Mr. G.C. Riddell, Chief of Minerals Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington.

Yours truly,

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY,

By F. H. Brownell
Vice-President.

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Inclosure to letter
dated 10/31/24

Oct.31, 1924

Mr. G.C.Riddell,
Chief of Minerals Division,
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Replying to Your No.31.
Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Minting of 2-Zloty Silver Coins at Philadelphia Mint for Poland.

Dear Sir:-

We wish to thank you very much for your favor of October 28th on the above subject and for the spirit you have manifested of assisting so far as you can in the difficulties which have arisen.

For your information, we enclose you a copy of the original contract which was entered into with the Polish Government, and in connection therewith, we wish to make the following statement:

This contract was taken at a price for the silver approximately one-half cent lower than we could have sold the silver in the open market at the time. Everything then indicated a rise in silver, which has since been realized, the market having risen to nearly 72 and being today approximately 70, as against 66⅔¢ per ounce provided for in the contract.

Also, as you will note, we agreed to deliver the silver to the United States Mint, which was to do the coining. We paid all charges of mintage and of transportation to Poland and are only to get our money for the original purchase price of the silver when the coins are actually received at Warsaw. This involves a carry which we estimated to be approximately four months (and which, as matter of fact, has taken slightly longer than that period) and a loss in interest to us of approximately one cent per ounce. In other words, we deliberately sold this silver at, say, 1½¢ below the market, because we believed it would pay us to suffer the loss on this transaction as against selling currently in the open market, in order that we might induce Poland to resume the coinage of silver, and thus indirectly, and more or less, as we hoped, permanently, affect beneficially the future of silver.

Other companies uniting with us in this contract were the Anaconda, U.S.Smelting and American Metal companies. The U.S. State Department, the Bureau of the Mint and your own Department have at all times co-operated most cordially in this movement to benefit silver and thus indirectly enhance the prosperity of United States mines.

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The contract, as you will note, relieves us from all responsibility for the actions of the Mint. The coins, when received, were in containers sealed by the Mint and were shipped and delivered by us in that condition. The coins must have been received exactly as they left the Mint, excepting possibly such infinitesimal abrasion as may have occurred within the containers through the motion of the ship or other transportation.

The arrangements as to coining were made between the Polish Government and the Mint; the action of the Mint in the matter being undertaken as a matter of international comity, as well as a desire to help the U.S. silver industry. Our own undertaking was limited to furnishing the silver and copper necessary for the amalgam to the Mint and delivering at Warsaw the coins supplied to us by the Mint in the usual form of containers under the seal of the Mint.

The draft for the first shipment amounted to $202,326.83, which was, after a delay of thirteen days, paid by the Polish Government, with the exception of $1019.89, deducted for some reason of which we have not as yet been informed.

Nor have we been officially informed of the complaint raised by the Polish Government in explanation of its delay in meeting the draft, other than by a cablegram to the Guaranty Trust Company, with whom the draft was deposited for collection, as follows:

"Referring to your cable of 21st your remittance No.186,902 payment refused drawees state goods not satisfactory Ministry of Finance selecting coin and communicating American Smelting and Refining Co. New York."

The Polish Legation at Washington, we are advised, has not as yet received any specific explanation of the action of the Polish Government at Warsaw.

Our only information other than that obtained as above stated, is an article in a Polish newspaper "Nowy Swiat" (New World), published in New York, reading as follows:

"POLISH TWO-ZLOTY COINS, MINTED IN AMERICAN MINT
ARE OF INFERIOR VALUE.

Forty Per cent. of Minted Coins are Unfit For Release.

Coins are Scratched, Fragile and Badly Finished,

In Particular The Side Showing The Eagle.

WARSAW, Oct.27th. - The officials of the Polish Ministry of Finances ascertained that the first shipment of Polish silver two-zloty coins minted in the American Mint at Philadelphia,Pa., proved to be of inferior quality. The shipment was checked by officials of the Polish Ministry of Finance in the presence of the American Commercial Attache' and proved to contain 40 per cent. of

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coins unfit to be released for circulation.

The majority of the new silver two-zloty coins proved to be scratched and poorly minted, particularly on the side showing the Polish eagle. In a number of cases the two-zloty coins proved to be so fragile that they broke while being handled. The Polish eagle is cast extremely poorly and can hardly pass as an effigy of the Polish eagle."

It is hard for us to credit this statement, since we are advised by the Director of the Mint that these coins were minted in exactly the same way as coins of the United States. The only contents of the coins were silver and copper, both of which are the most ductile metals known, silver being even more ductile than copper. No known amalgam of these two is fragile. Moreover, the Mint officials have tested coins still in their possession and find it impossible to break them with a hammer, even when held in a vise.

It is true that the eagle is placed on the coins in the same position that it is placed on United States coins, a position which is also followed by France and many other nations. This position on the coin is not like that adopted by Poland, Great Britain and some other nations, which place the eagle so that, if the coin is turned over as are the pages of a book, the head on one side of the coin and the eagle on the other are in the same position. If a United States coin is turned over in the same way, the position of the eagle is reversed from that of the head on the coin. Many nations follow both methods, as Spain and some of the German States.

We are informed by the Philadelphia Mint officials that the first coins minted were submitted to the Polish Legation at Washington, for approval, and this position of the eagle, if it was of importance, was not pointed out. At that time it would have been very easy to place the eagle in either position desired with relation to the head.

We may further state that when the draft on this first shipment was not paid, but complaint was made of the character of the coins, a further shipment of 3,000,000 2-zloty pieces, ready for shipment at the Philadelphia Mint, was suspended, at the instance of the Polish Legation. The coins had already left the Mint for loading on the steamer and it was incumbent upon us to recover them and to re-deliver them to the Mint, which we did at a cost of approximately $600, as well as a possible liability to the steamship company for the space contracted for. The situation as to these coins and their future shipment remains in abeyance, pending further advice as to the attitude of the Polish Government.

We have thought it desirable to place your office in possession of the facts, so far as we know them at the present time, so that you may be fully informed in the premises.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Again let us repeat our deep appreciation of the spirit of co-operation manifested by your Department, as well as the same spirit manifested by the Director of the Mint and the local officials of the Philadelphia Mint.

We are sending copies of this letter to Mr. Grant, Director of the Mint, and in view of Mr. Rogers' interest in the matter and of the possibility of our desiring to communicate through you with him by cable, we are also sending a copy of this letter to Mr. L.W.Rogers, Acting Commercial Attache' at Warsaw.

Faithfully yours,
AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY,

By (Sgd) F.H.BROWNELL.

Vice-President.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

October 29, 1924.

Mr. J. C. Emison, Treasurer,
American Smelting and Refining Company,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Emison:

Replying to your letter of October 28 in regard to fire insurance on the 3,000,000 two Zloty pieces now held at the Philadelphia Mint, I do not think it necessary to carry fire insurance on these coins as I think they are perfectly safe from fire in the Philadelphia Mint, but the risk is up to you.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Polan

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK October 28, 1924.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

If you were in our position would you consider it advisable to place fire insurance on the 3,000,000 two Zloty pieces which are now being held in the Philadelphia Mint? Personally, I consider the risk negligible , but we would appreciate having your opinion about it.

Yours very truly,

J C Emison

Treasurer.

cc-LAC

10/29/24

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

October 28, 1924.

Mr. Hipolit Gliwic, Counselor,
Legation of Poland,
2640 Sixteenth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of October 14, 1924, in which you state that your Government cannot pay $9.50 per thousand for the manufacture of 5-zloty pieces, please be advised that upon my recent visit to the Mint last week I carefully reviewed the estimate made by the Mint officials and find that it will be impossible for us to undertake the coinage of this denomination for a lower price.

I will await your instructions as to whether or not to proceed with the preparation of the coinage of this denomination. I will be glad to be advised at your earliest convenience whether or not these terms are acceptable to your Government.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

October 28, 1924.

Superintendent, United States Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of October 27 please be advised that there is no reason why you cannot deliver to the American Smelting and Refining Company, if requested, the amount of silver held by you in trust for the American Smelting and Refining Company on account of Polish coinage. You should, of course, obtain a receipt for this silver upon delivery to the company and file the receipt with your accounts of the silver held in trust by you for the purpose above indicated.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

October 27, 1924.

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The balance of silver at this Mint deposited by the American Smelting and Refining Company on October 27, 1924 was: 1,370,258.79 fine ounces. Of this amount 953,149.555 fine ounces is in process of manufacture i.e. ingots, blanks, coin, etc. (but does not include the silver content of the 3,000,000 two zlote pieces which are now packed for shipment), leaving a balance of fine silver in bars available to be withdrawn, if approved, of 417,109.235 fine ounces.

Mr. Chapin of the American Smelting and Refining Company, at his request, was advised of the amount available and he was told that we could not deliver it to them until you had determined and instructed us as to the manner of procedure. He requested that the matter be referred to you so that, in case they decide to withdraw, they can do so without delay.

Mr. Chapin states that so far as the Polish Government is concerned, the American Smelting and Refining Company is obligated to deliver only such silver as is required to keep the Mint going when coining their money.

Respectfully,

Francis Cheyer
Superintendent.

FHC/N

Ans. 10/28/2

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

October 24, 1924.

Hon. J. Butler Wright,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

For the Secretary, I have your letter of October 23rd in reference to the Polish 2 zloty silver coin which we are minting for Poland at Philadelphia. The master die from which the working dies were made was supplied by the Polish Government. The drawing of the eagle, therefore, is Polish artistry and not American. The obverse and reverse of the coin are the same as all American coins and as coins of most other nations, that is, if you roll the coin over towards you you will continue to see the obverse and reverse in the upright position. With a medal a different practice obtains and you will have the obverse and reverse in the same position if you roll the medal over sideways. Apparently Poland is more accustomed to the medal system than the coin system. Upon the release of the coins they were turned over to the American Smelting and Refining Company, as agent for Poland, and packed in accordance with the agreement in bags and kegs. This type of shipment might well result in coins becoming scarred. When the first coins were turned out they were inspected by a representative of the Polish Legation, who was present in the

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Mint, and approved by him.

The matter is now under discussion between the Polish Legation and the Mint Service.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Garrard B. Winston

Garrard B. Winston,
Under Secretary of the Treasury.

GBW EEM

O'R

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

October 23, 1924.

Hon. R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
United States Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Grant:

Enclosed is a copy of cablegram in file received at the Department of Commerce relative to the Polish coins. The Department of Commerce is replying today to our Representative, Mr. Rogers, at Warsaw, that the matter is being taken up by the Director of the Mint with the Polish representative here.

We have no other copy of this cablegram and of course will want it back for our files.

Up to this time, 2:30 p.m., Mr. Gliwic has not called.

Respectfully,

M MOR

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

October 23, 1924.

Hon. R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
United States Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Grant:

Enclosed is a copy of cablegram received at the Department of Commerce relative to the Polish coins. The Department of Commerce is replying today to our Representative, Mr. Rogers, at Warsaw, that the matter is being taken up by the Director of the Mint with the Polish representative here.

We have no other copy of this cablegram and of course will want it back for our files.

Up to this time, 2:30 p.m., Mr. Gliwic has not called.

Respectfully,

M

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

From: Acting Commercial Attache Rogers, Warsaw, Poland

To: Buforcom, Washington, D C

Subject: Status of Zloty silver coins contract

Date of Cable: October 21, 1924

Date received: October 31, 1924 (held for correction)

Via: Radio Corp. of America, Code, 76

Routed: Original or Action copy - 24 - 23

Informational copies - 23

"25 first will telegraph when sure 1,200,000 2 Zloty silver coins made by Philadephia mint arrived stop directors Polish mint requesting our _____ offices state one eagle is up side down 2 minimum 40% of coins arrived badly mutilated stop these coins compare badly with similar coins minted in France and England and as matter now stands American prestige involved stop Directors Polish mint do not wish to now make matter cause for official representation and asks our advice about making or withholding payment stop Advised payment assured him full investigation particularly of responsibility for final inspection and late arrivals of coins stop personally suggest that coins minted but not yet shipped be carefully inspected and if faulty withhold shipment temporarily stop please advise result investigation Rogers".

Finance Investment Div - Department of Commerce
Mr Goldsmith B. 75

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 23 1924

In reply refer to
EE 860 c. 515/31

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

Adverting to previous correspondence respecting the coinage by the United States Mint of silver coin for the Polish Government, I have the honor to enclose herewith for your confidential information a copy of a telegram dated October 20, 1924, from the American Legation at Warsaw.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy of telegram from
Legation at Warsaw,
October 20, 1924.

Ans. 10/24

GPO

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

WP

GREEN

Warsaw

Dated October 20, 1924

Rec'd 5:27 p. m.

Indexed to letter dated 10/23/24

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

129, October 20, 4 p. m.

For the Department's confidential information.

Legation has ascertained that first shipment of $1,200,000 worth of Polish two zloty silver coins have arrived from Philadelphia mint in unsatisfactory condition. Forty per cent of coins alleged to be badly scarred and die in insufficient relief, eagle on obverse incorrectly drawn and inverted.

Inasmuch as circulation of the silver was promised by November 1st Polish Government will be in embarrasing position. Director of the Polish mint disinclined to make payment but has been unofficially advised to do so by Commercial Attaché. Legation has not yet been approached officially.

PEARSON

SCB

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

October 21, 1924.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
Washington,
D. C.

Dear Sir:

When you were last here you mentioned the fact that we could recall from the Mint an amount of surplus silver which has accumulated in connection with the Polish Government coinage. You stated then that it might be possible for us to obtain silver in New York against the silver which is actually held at the Mint at Philadelphia. Will you please advise whether or not this will be possible.

Yours very truly,

J C Emison

Treasurer.

cc-LAC

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

October 17, 1924.

Superintendent, U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

The following is an excerpt from a letter received from the Counselor of the Polish Legation this day:

"The Legation has just received a radiogram from the Ministry of Finance in Warsaw calling its attention to the fact that on the coins received by them the eagle is placed upside down, whereas it should be in the same position as the head, that is, "en medaille".

Will you kindly issue instructions to the Mint to change the position of the eagle as desired by our Ministry of Finance."

Please be governed accordingly.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

- Poland -

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N. W.

October 16, 1924.

No. 4722/24

Mr. R. J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Grant:

The Legation has just received a radiogram from the Ministry of Finance in Warsaw calling its attention to the fact that on the coins received by them the eagle is placed upside down, whereas it should be in the same position as the head, that is, "en medaille".

Will you kindly issue instructions to the Mint to change the position of the eagle as desired by our Ministry of Finance.

Very truly yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Counselor of Legation.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N. W.

October 14, 1924.

No. 4029/24.

Mr. R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
U. S. Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

Referring to our conversation of yesterday, I beg to advise you that the entire second lot of silver as well as the 10% increase stipulated in both contracts with the American Smelting and Refining Company should be used for coining 5-zloty pieces, as per the master-die which I personally left at your office. 24,000,000 zlotys are to be minted from the first mentioned lot and 4,800,000 from the silver representing the 10% increase referred to.

The 5-zloty pieces should be 750 fine, should weigh 25 grams and have a diameter of 37 mm., tolerance of weight 3 per thousand and tolerance of fineness 2 per thousand. The edge should be plain and smooth with an impressed inscription "Rzeczpospolita Polska", and the first coins minted should be sent without delay to the Government Mint at Warsaw by way of Paris for acceptance, though the production should not be held up.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Each coin should be weighed separately. The packing should be very secure, so as to stand several reshipments.

With reference to the cost, I regret to state that my Government can not pay $9.50 per thousand and the highest price it can offer is $4.50. The Polish Government is figuring on having the entire order delivered in Warsaw during January, 1925.

Very truly yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Counselor of Legation.

HG/M

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N. W.

October 14, 1924.

No. 4085/24.

Mr. R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
U. S. Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

I am sending you herewith four master-dies for one-zloty coins, which I have just received from Paris. The Mint, therefore, can proceed to coin the one-zloty pieces without delay.

Very truly yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Counselor of Legation.

HG/M

Enclosure.

ans. 10/28/24

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16th STREET, N. W.

September 25, 1924.

No. 3841/24.

Mr. R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
U. S. Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

I beg to confirm my telephone conversation with Miss O'Reilly, who informed this Legation that you have agreed to undertake the coinage of one-zloty pieces on the basis of $3.50 per thousand pieces, with the understanding that each coin will be weighed separately, in order to keep them within our weight tolerance of 5 per thousand of the weight of the coin.

I take this opportunity to inform you that Mr. Gliwic will be back in this country about October 10th and that I expect him to bring definite instructions on all points not yet settled.

Very truly yours,

For the Minister:

L. Orlowski
Secretary of Legation."

LO/M

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N. W.

September 23, 1924.

NO. 3773/24.

Mr. R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
U. S. Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grant:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 20, 1924. The price of $9.50 per thousand pieces for the coinage of five-zloty pieces has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance for decision.

Very truly yours,

For the Minister:

L. Orlowski

L. Orlowski
Secretary of Legation.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of
Director of the Mint

Washington

September 22, 1924.

Superintendent, United States Mint,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of September 20, and confirming telephone communication of that date, please be advised that the charge to be imposed for the coinage of the Polish two-zlote pieces is $4.00 per 1000 pieces.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16th STREET, N. W.

September 20, 1924.

NO._____

Mr. R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
U. S. Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Grant:

I hereby acknowledge with thanks the receipt of twenty-seven 2-zloty pieces first struck in the United States Mint in Philadelphia, as per your letter of September 12, 1924.

Very truly yours,

For the Minister:

L. Orlowski
Secretary of Legation.

LO/M

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 20, 1924.

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to telephone conversation had with you today relative to the price quoted on Polish two zlote pieces, the records show that we quoted $3.50 per 1000 pieces, based on test weights rather than each separate piece. I understand from our conversation that you have an understanding with the Polish representative that because of the small tolerance, we are required to weigh each piece , that the price will be $4.00 per 1000 pieces. As we must bill the American Smelting and Refining Company, their representatives, for the charges incurred on the lot to be shipped next week, I would thank you if you will authorize the additional charge so that our records may be made to show to new figure.

Respectfully,

FREAS STYER, Supt.

By F. H. Chilton
ACTING Superintendent.

FHC/N

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

September 20, 1924.

Mr. Leon Orlowski, Second Secretary,
Polish Legation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Orlowski:

This letter will confirm telephone conversation with you this morning relative to the proposed coinage of five-zlote pieces. It is understood that the coin is to weigh 25 grams, or 385.8 grains, tolerance .003 grams of weight, or 1.1574 grains. The coin is to be 750 fine in silver and 250 fine in copper, diameter 37 mm, or 1.45669 inches. The charge to be imposed for the coinage of these pieces will be at the rate of $9.50 per thousand pieces. This price covers coinage and working dies, but does not include the silver nor the copper required for alloy, nor does it include the packing costs.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 19, 1924.

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming telephone conversation relative to coinage for the Polish Government of a five zlote piece, which is understood to weigh 25 grams or 385.8 grains, tolerance .003 gram of weight or 1.1574 grains, 750 fine in silver and 250 copper, diameter 37 MM or 1.45669 inches, I beg to say that we can undertake this coinage at $10.00 per 1000 pieces. While this price is estimated very close it is believed that when the coinage is undertaken we can make them for $9.50 per 1000 pieces provided we can stay on them.

This, of course, is uncertain and if possible we should get $10.00 per thousand. The coin is so near in size to our dollar and its fineness so different that it would not be safe, in fact, could not be coined at the same time dollars were being coined.

The price quoted covers coinage and working dies only but does not include silver, copper alloy required nor packing costs.

Respectfully,

FREAS STYER SON
By F. H. Chaffin
ACTING

FHC/N

Superintendent.

9.50

9.50

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

September 12, 1924.

Mr. Leon Orlowski, Second Secretary,
Polish Legation,
2640 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Orlowski:

At your request the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia has prepared for delivery to you 25 two-zloty pieces, numbered from one to twenty five consecutively, and two pieces without number. These are the first Polish coins struck at the United States Mint. These are the coins that were delivered to you at this office today. Please acknowledge receipt.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Polish

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 10, 1924.

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. Orlowski, I am forwarding to you today by registered mail under separate cover, the first 25 two zlote pieces struck , a medal and two extra pieces.

Respectfully,

Frank Shyer
Superintendent.

N

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1924

No. 3530/24

INFORMAL.

Mr. Robert J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
U.S.Treasury Department,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Grant:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 4, 1924, and have taken due notice of your instructions to the Mint concerning the packing of the coins and blue lettering of the bags. I also notice with pleasure that the Mint has undertaken the coinage of the two-zloty pieces with the tolerance in weight corresponding to our requirements, viz.: 5 per thousand of the weight of the coin.

As to the tolerance of the one-zloty pieces, the Legation has cabled to Warsaw in regard to the extra charge of 50 cents per 1000 pieces which you request additionally for weighing the coins separately and not in lots of one thousand.

Very truly yours,

For the Minister:

L. Orlowski
Secretary of Legation.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

September 4, 1924.

Superintendent, U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

This letter will confirm telephone communication of to-day requesting you to pack the Polish coins one thousand pieces in a bag. The proof of the marking to be placed upon the bags is approved and returned herewith. The Secretary to the Legation requests that the marking be done in bright blue ink.

I have today requested the Secretary to confirm our understanding as to the tolerance to be allowed on the two-zloty pieces, which is:- .005 of ten grams, or .7716 grains. The total weight of the piece is 10 grams, and the tolerance permits that the coins shall or may weigh 10.05 or 9.95 grams.

The Secretary has advised the Bureau over the telephone that he has cabled to his Government in regard to the tolerance to be allowed on the one-zloty piece, and I shall keep you informed of any decision.

Respectfully,

R J Grant
Director of the Mint.

ans. 9/8/24

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

September 4, 1924.

Mr. Leon Orlowski,
Secretary, Legation of Poland,
2640 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Orlowski:

I have taken pleasure in instructing the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia to comply with your request by placing one thousand coins in each bag when packing the Polish coinage now being executed at the Mint. It is understood that we are to place one thousand one-zloty pieces in a bag and one thousand two-zloty pieces in a bag. The Superintendent has further been instructed to use blue lettering on the bags.

In regard to the tolerance in weight of the coins, the Mint has agreed to undertake to weigh the two-zloty pieces to .005 grams of the weight of the piece, or .7716 grains. I understand you have cabled your Government in regard to the tolerance of the weight of the one-zloty piece, and in regard to the extra charge of fifty cents per thousand pieces should it be decided that the coins are to be weighed to the tolerance of .3858 grains.

Will you kindly confirm the above understand if it is satisfactory to you.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant

Director of the Mint.

ans. 9/8/24

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 2, 1924

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to the tolerance of the 2-Zlote piece being coined for the Government of Poland beg to say that it was understood with Mr. Orlowski that the tolerance should be .005 grams of the weight of the coin, or .7716 grains.

The specifications for this coinage are not altogether clear on this point, and I believe it advisable to have this understanding in writing. Mr. Orlowski stated the coin could weigh 10.05 or 9.95 grams.

Will you please ask Mr. Orlowski to confirm in writing his conversation with us relative to this tolerance.

Respectfully,

Frank Styer

Superintendent.

FHC

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Thirty 77.16 grains = gram weight of coin

750 fine

alloy = silver & copper

No. 27,000,000

Tolerance weight 1 1/2 grains (?)

---

20 days after dies are ready

2,893,500 gs. silver

66.137 lbs. copper

28

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

This statement was left by the Secretary of Polish Legation

Thirty-six million silver coins are now being struck by the United States Mint for the Polish Government. The coins are in denominations of one and two zlotys and will have a value of 48,000,000 zlotys, which amounts to approximately $9,600,000.

The coins are being minted from American silver recently purchased by the Polish Government ~~and are the first to be struck by the United States Mint for the account of a foreign government since the war.~~ The zloty, which means "golden" in Polish, has a par value of .193. It has been established as legal tender in Poland since July 1, 1924, when Poland threw overboard the paper mark inherited from the Germans and placed its currency on a gold basis. Each of the new zlotys is being exchanged for 1,800,000 of the old paper marks. The smallest gold coin is the ten zloty piece.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

August 30, 1924.

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to submit herewith a sample of the markings we intend to put on the bags containing the two zolte Polish pieces. Please advise me whether this meets the desires of Mr. Orlowski.

Respectfully,

FREAS STYER, Supt.

By [signature] Superintendent.
ACTING

FHC/N

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

August 25, 1924.

Superintendent, U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

The Secretary of the Polish Legation advised this Bureau by telephone today that he would be in the Mint about noon on Thursday of this week. It is understood by the Bureau and by him that you are preparing the mould for the two-zlote pieces but that no coinage will be executed until the Secretary is present. He has expressed a desire to be present when the first 2500 pieces of the two-zlote pieces were struck, but he wants to go into the details with you at first.

Respectfully,

M. M. O'R.

Acting Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

POLAND

August 22, 1924.

Superintendent, U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

The Secretary of the Polish Legation called today and seems very pleased with the specimen coin. He suggests in view of delay in receiving the one-zlote die you prepare to coin the two-zlote pieces at once. Before striking any more coins will you please await his visit which he expects to make to the Mint early next week. In the meantime he has cabled his Government in regard to the tolerance.

Respectfully,

M. M. O'R.

Acting Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

August 21, 1924

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As per our telephone conversation of this date I beg to submit herewith for inspection one 2-Zlote Polish piece, with reeded edge.

You will note, perhaps, the edge of the reverse side of this coin is a shade wider than the edge of the obverse side, which Mr. Morgan thinks, if it is so desired, can be remedied.

Respectfully,

FREAS STYER, Supt.

By F. E. Scott
ACTING Superintendent.

(Enc.)

Coin delivered to Sec of Legation aug 22/24

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

August 15, 1924.

Superintendent, U.S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

This letter will confirm telephone communication of this morning relative to the Polish coinage, for which it is understood the dies will be delivered to you within a day or two. This is in accordance with statement made by the Secretary of the Polish Legation yesterday, August 14. Please consider this letter authority to proceed with preparation for this coinage pending receipt of the dies.

With reference to the tolerance in weight and fineness of these coins, the Secretary of the Legation agreed to make a personal call upon you that these details might be adjusted to mutual satisfaction.

It is understood that the first order for these coins covers the manufacture of 12,000,000 one-zloty pieces and 6,000,000 two-zloty pieces. A second order for 24,000,000 zloteys have been agreed upon but the Bureau has not yet been advised as to the number of each denomination desired.

Respectfully,

M. M. O'R.

Acting Director of the Mint.

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RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16th STREET, N. W.

August 6, 1924.

No. 3143/24.

Mr. Robert J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that the following notification was received today from the Department of State:

"I have the honor to refer to your note of July 12, 1924, making a request on behalf of your Government for the coinage by the United States Mint of a second lot of silver money.

A letter has been received from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, making the following statement:

'The Director of the Mint has been instructed to proceed with the preparations for this coinage to be executed at the earliest date possible in connection with meeting the demands for domestic coinage.

It is understood that the American Smelting and Refining Company is to be the agent to represent the Polish Government in delivering the required amount of metal to the Mint, and to receive and make payment for the coins at the Mint upon their completion.

It is further understood that the second order covers the manufacture of 12,000,000 1-zloty pieces and 6,000,000 2-zloty pieces.

The charges for the manufacture of the coins are to be the same as agreed upon for the manufacture of the first order, namely,

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

For the 1-zloty pieces, $3.50 per thousand pieces.

For the 2-zloty pieces, $4.00 per thousand pieces.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

In acknowledgement thereof, I hasten to inform you that in regard to the second lot of silver money, the Ministry of Finance has not as yet given any instructions in what denominations these 24,000,000 zlotys are to be coined. I take the liberty to inform you, that in accordance with the wording of the contract with the American Smelting and Refining Company in the first as well as the second order, the amount of silver can be increased 3,200,000 ounces and the number of coins to be minted can be increased proportionally.

I am writing this letter direct to you in accordance with the sanction granted by the Department of State in its note of July 29, 1924.

Very truly yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Counselor of Legation.

HG/M

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

July 28, 1924.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 23, 1924, (DI-860 C.515/26) enclosing a copy of a note from the Polish Minister at this capital in regard to the desire of his Government for the coinage of an additional amount of silver coin at the United States Mint.

I have taken pleasure in instructing the Director of the Mint to proceed with the preparations for this coinage to be executed at the earliest date possible in connection with meeting the demands for domestic coinage.

It is understood that the American Smelting & Refining Company is to be the agent to represent the Polish Government in delivering the required amount of metal to the Mint, and to receive and make payment for the coins at the Mint upon their completion.

It is further understood that the second order covers the manufacture of 12,000,000 1-zloty pieces and 6,000,000 2-zloty pieces.

The charges for the manufacture of the coins are to be the same as agreed upon for the manufacture of the first order, namely,

For the 1-zloty pieces, $3.50 per thousand pieces.
For the 2-zloty pieces, 4.00 per thousand pieces.

Respectfully,

G. B. Norton

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

O'R

O'R

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

July 28, 1924.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 25, 1924, (DI-860 G.515/26) enclosing a copy of a note from the Polish Minister at this capital in regard to the desire of his Government for the coinage of an additional amount of silver coin at the United States Mint.

I have taken pleasure in instructing the Director of the Mint to proceed with the preparations for this coinage to be executed at the earliest date possible in connection with meeting the demands for domestic coinage.

It is understood that the American Smelting & Refining Company is to be the agent to represent the Polish Government in delivering the required amount of metal to the Mint, and to receive and make payment for the coins at the Mint upon their completion.

It is further understood that the second order covers the manufacture of 12,000,000 1-zloty pieces and 6,000,000 2-zloty pieces.

The charges for the manufacture of the coins are to be the same as agreed upon for the manufacture of the first order, namely,

For the 1-zloty pieces, $3.50 per thousand pieces.
For the 2-zloty pieces, 4.00 per thousand pieces.

Respectfully,

Secretary of the Treasury.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
Di-860 C.515/26

July 23, 1924

The Honorable
The Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

Referring to this Department's letter of June 21, 1924, enclosing a copy of a note from the Polish Minister at this capital in regard to the desire of that Government to have coined by the United States Mint certain silver coin, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a note from the Minister, dated July 12, 1924, stating that the Polish Government has just concluded negotiations with the American producers for the second purchase of silver and alloy for the coinage of the above mentioned money. The Minister asks that permission may be granted to the United States Mint to undertake this second coinage. As in the previous instance, the American Smelting and Refining Company will handle the matter

for the

ans. 7/28/24

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

for the Polish Government.

This Department perceives no objection to the granting of the request of the Polish Minister.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure:
From Polish Minister,
July 12, 1924.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Department of State

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ENCLOSURE

TO

LETTER DRAFTED

ADDRESSED TO

Acting Sec. of Treas.

Inclosure to letter
dated 7/23/24

July 12, 1924.

Reference to my note of June 18, 1924, I beg
that the Polish Government has just con-
tations with American producers for the
use of silver and alloy for the coinage of
24,000,000 Zlotys. I should greatly appreciate your
advice, Mr. Secretary, as to whether it will be possi-
ble for the United States Mint to coin this second lot
of silver for us. Should the United States Mint be in

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Inclosure to letter
dated 7/23/24

July 12, 1924.

No.2815/24

Sir:

With reference to my note of June 18, 1924, I beg to inform you that the Polish Government has just concluded negotiations with American producers for the second purchase of silver and alloy for the coinage of 24,000,000 Zlotys. I should greatly appreciate your advice, Mr. Secretary, as to whether it will be possible for the United States Mint to coin this second lot of silver for us. Should the United States Mint be in a position to undertake the coinage of this silver, the American Smelting and Refining Company would handle the matter for the Polish Government, the same as in the previous instance.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

The Honorable

The Acting Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

July 17, 1924.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 16, EE 860 C. 515/25, enclosing a copy of a note from the Polish Minister at this Capital, with which he forwards a copy of an agreement between him as Agent of the Government of Poland and the American Smelting and Refining Company, covering the purchase of silver and coinage for his Government.

In response to the Minister's request that permission be granted for direct contact between himself and the Director of the Mint in regard to the proposed coinage, I take pleasure in stating that the Director of the Mint has been instructed to cooperate in every way with the Minister of Poland in the negotiations for the coinage desired.

Respectfully,

O'R. (Signed) Garrard B. Winston

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

O'R

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK July 16, 1924.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Miss M. M. O'Reilly,

Acting Director of the Mint,

United States Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of July 15 is very much appreciated and I have written today to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint asking for details regarding the copper to be used for the proposed Polish coins.

Our contract for the second lot of silver is now in Washington and is probably being signed by the Minister today.

Yours very truly,

Treasurer.

cc-FHB
HMB

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
EE 860 C. 515/25

July 16, 1924

The Honorable

The Acting Secretary of Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a note from the Polish Minister at this Capital, with which he forwards a copy of an agreement between him as Agent of the Government of Poland and the American Smelting and Refining Company covering the purchase of silver and coinage of money therefrom. The Minister asks that permission may be granted for direct contact between himself and the Director of the Mint in connection with the coinage of this silver.

This Department sees no objection to granting the request of the Polish Minister providing it has the approval of your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure:
From Minister of Poland,
dated July 2, 1924, with
enclosure.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Department of State

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DIVISION (

ENCLOSURE

TO

LETTER DRAFTED

ADDRESSED TO

The Honorable

The Acting Secretary of

Treasury.

July 2, 1924.

Inclosure to letter dated 7/16/24

my note of June 18, 1924, I beg to
for your information a copy of our
e American Smelting and Refining
the purchase of silver and coinage
m.
it would greatly facilitate matters,
te your sanction for direct contact
of the Mint in connection with the
coinage of this silver.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) DR. WROBLEWSKI.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Enc: copy of agreement
referred to above.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

COPY OEH:SS
Comp_____

July 2, 1924.

No. 2588/24

Inclosure to letter dated 7/16/24

Sir:

Pursuant to my note of June 18, 1924, I beg to enclose herewith for your information a copy of our agreement with the American Smelting and Refining Company covering the purchase of silver and coinage of money therefrom.

Inasmuch as it would greatly facilitate matters, I should appreciate your sanction for direct contact with the Director of the Mint in connection with the coinage of this silver.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) DR. WROBLEWSKI.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Enc: copy of agreement
referred to above.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

COPY OEH.
Comp_____

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the REPUBLIC OF POLAND (hereinafter called the "Government") by its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Ladislas Wroblewski, and AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY (hereinafter called the "Company"), by its Vice-President, F. H. Brownell, acting for itself and for Anaconda Copper Mining Company, United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company and American Metal Company.

The Government agrees to buy and the Company agrees to sell the metals hereinafter specified, on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated.

Kind and Quantities of Metals.

The metals are silver and copper. Each metal shall be of the quality and fineness specified by the United States Mint. The quantity of each metal shall be the weight of each required for the coinage of 24,000,000 Zlotys as fixed and specified by the said Mint. A Zloty is an official silver coin of the Government 750 fine alloyed with copper, of an average prescribed weight of 77.16 grains. At the option of the Government the quantities of metals may be increased up to an amount ten per cent in excess of the quantities specified for coinage

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RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

coinage purposes under this contract, provided, however, that the total amount of silver sold hereunder shall not exceed 3,200,000 troy ounces .999 fine.

C o i n a g e.

The metals bought and sold hereunder are to be coined into Zlotys by the United States Mint pursuant to arrangements which are to be made and concluded between the Government of Poland and the Government of the United States or their respective representatives. Such arrangements will cover the following items: (a) the furnishing by the Government to the Mint of the design of the Zlotys to be coined; (b) the approval by the Government of the model of the master die submitted by the Mint; (c) an agreement between the Government and the Mint upon the cost of the coinage, including the cost of the master die and of containers; (d) an agreement between the Government and the Mint with respect to tolerance or permissible deviation in weight and fineness; (e) an agreement upon such other details as may be necessary in order to enable the Mint to execute the coinage; (f) the designation by the Government to the Mint of the Company as the agent of the Government to deliver to the Mint the metals required for the coinage, to take delivery from the Mint of the coins produced and to make payment to the Mint of all Mint

charges

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

charges in connection with such coinage and covered by the above agreement; (g) an understanding between the Government and the Mint respecting the time in which the coinage will be executed. The weights, assays and count of the United States Mint shall be conclusive on both parties.

Delivery.

The Company will deliver or cause to be delivered the metals to the Mint as and when called for by the latter, pursuant to the arrangement between the Government and the Mint; and the Company will take delivery from the Mint of the finished coins when the same are ready for delivery as provided in the arrangement between the Government and the Mint, paying therefor the Mint charges then due. The arrangement between the Government and the Mint will provide that finished coins may be delivered in weekly or other periodical instalments as the same are finished and packed. Upon receipt of the finished coins or any lot of the same the Company will deliver such coins in the original packages or containers F.O.B. cars at Wilno-Warsaw Station, Warsaw, Poland. The Company will bear all risks of losses of every nature up to the time of delivery f.o.b. cars at point of delivery; it being understood that the Company will cover all such risks by insurance, as hereinafter provided.

Purchase Price.

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Purchase Price.

The price of silver is based on bar silver 999 fine and is 66 1/4 cents United States currency per Troy ounce of such silver. The price of copper is based on electrolytic copper and is 13 1/2 cents per pound of such copper. To the price of the metals shall be added the following items: all charges paid by the Company to the United States Mint in respect of the coinage specified, including the cost of the master die, the cost of coinage, the cost of packing and containers, and all charges paid by the Company for freight, insurance or otherwise ineffecting delivery of the coins F.O.B. cars at the point of delivery. The prices of the silver and the copper plus the other charges referred to shall be deemed the purchase price.

Insurance.

The Company will cover each shipment of coins hereunder by insurance against all risks of every nature for which insurance is obtainable at the cost and expense of the Government. The insurance will cover the entire transportation to Warsaw. It is stipulated and agreed that the value of the coins is 19.3 cents United States gold per one Zloty coin and that the insurance taken shall cover this stipulated value. In the event of loss or damage of or to a part or all of any shipment the

Company

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Company shall be entitled to retain from the insurance paid the purchase price of the coins involved, and the balance of the insurance shall be paid over to the Government to cover the amount of its property loss and insurable risk.

Payment.

Payment of the purchase price shall be made by the Government to the Company or to its order or agent in Warsaw in United States dollars payable by cable transfer on New York without expense to the Company in respect of each shipment of coins against delivery of bill of lading and invoice upon the arrival of each shipment at point of delivery in the original packages or containers.

Time and Other Conditions.

The Company will co-operate with the Mint in every practicable way with a view to the due and prompt fulfillment of the purposes of this agreement. It is understood, however, that the Company shall be responsible for no delay or failure of performance of any part of this agreement in so far as any such delay or failure may be dependent upon the action of the Mint. Upon receipt of any lot of coins from the Mint the Company will ship the same promptly to the point of delivery, but shall not be liable for any delayed delivery or any non-delivery of any such lot due to causes beyond its control. In the event of the failure of either party to

perform

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

perform any of its undertakings hereunder in respect to any part or portion of this agreement or of the subject matter thereof in accordance with the terms of such undertaking, the other party may at its option terminate the contract as to the remaining part or portion. All metals furnished by or on behalf of the Company hereunder, coined or uncoined, in the hands of the Mint, in transit or elsewhere, shall be and remain the property of the Company and subject to its order until delivery of the finished coins has been accepted and payment therefor made; provided, however, that in the event of the termination of this contract by either party, the property right of the Company in finished coins is subject to the limitation that the same shall not be used or disposed of without first destroying the same as coins.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

By_____
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

By_____
Vice-President

Dated as of June 17, 1924.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

July 15, 1924.

Mr. John C. Emison, Treasurer,
American Smelting & Refining Company,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Emison:

There has been some delay in replying to your letter of July 11 for the reason that we have been doubtful as to the time of the return of the Chief Clerk of the Philadelphia Mint.

In regard to the kind of copper to be used for the proposed Polish coinage, will you kindly confer directly with the Superintendent, United States Mint, Philadelphia. The coinage is to be executed at that institution and the Superintendent has been authorized to communicate with you directly in regard to the delivery of the metal necessary. It is understood that the original order for Polish coinage is to be increased, but the formal notification has not come through.

The Engraver at the Mint has gone as far as possible with the preparation of the dies pending receipt from the Polish Consul of the prototypes, but there will be no delay on the part of the mint as soon as the dies are ready. I feel satisfied that the Superintendent at Philadelphia can give you all necessary and satisfactory information.about the delivery of the metal.

The Director referred to his verbal communication with you in regard to silver deliveries at San Francisco but did not seem to think that arrangement could be entered into at once. He will be out of the city for several weeks. It is probable in any case at least two more weeks would be required before the dies can be made ready, and I hope this will give you time to have satisfactory communication with the Superintendent at Philadelphia in regard to any details you may wish to submit to him.

Respectfully,

M. M. O'R.

Acting Director of the Mint.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Polish Coinage

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK July 11, 1924.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Miss M. M. O'Reilly,
Acting Director of the Mint,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

In line with your suggestion I had a talk with Mr. Grant but found that he did not feel very favorably inclined toward our proposal to deliver the silver in San Francisco instead in Philadelphia. I hope that conditions will change and that this course may be followed with at least a portion of the silver.

Today we entered into another contract with the Polish Government for an additional amount of silver,- the same quantity as the previous sale. No doubt you were fully informed regarding this, but I would appreciate it if you will let us have a word to the effect that you will be prepared to handle the coinage, etc. exactly as in the former case. The contract is to be finally signed at three o'clock Monday, July 14, so if by any chance there should be any hitch in connection with the Mint's arrangement, I would appreciate your telephoning me before that time.

Mr. Grant and I had a talk regarding the copper to be used in this coinage, and he asked that it be supplied in cathode form, cut into blocks of certain sizes. He was under the impression that we had supplied some similar copper very recently, but cursory examination of our contracts does not bear out this impression. Will you therefore please let us know just what shapes and sizes you desire. If you can do so without any breach of confidence, it would be a help if you could let us know which refinery supplied the last copper to which Mr. Grant referred, as it is probable we would arrange with that refinery to supply the necessary copper for this business in the same identical sizes, and we could deliver them other copper on some exchange basis. I understand from Mr. Grant that there is no necessity for packing the copper in boxes or barrels as was done in the last shipment.

Yours very truly,

J C Emison

cc-FHB HMB GAB

Ans. 7/15/24

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Telephoned Mr. L to see Director of Assay Office. 7-10-24

Poland

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK July 9, 1924.

JOHN C. EMISON
TREASURER

Miss M. M. O'Reilly,
Acting Director of the Mint,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

In connection with the sale to the Polish Government of silver which is to be coined at the Philadelphia Mint, it occurred to us that you might have a surplus amount of silver on hand at the Philadelphia Mint and that it would suit your convenience if we were to effect deliveries to the San Francisco Mint for at least a portion of the total. This would suit us very well and we would like to make the arrangement if it is satisfactory to you.

Can you give us any idea as to when you expect deliveries to begin on this Polish Government account? We, of course, would like to have notice as long in advance as possible regardless of whether we are to deliver at Philadelphia or San Francisco.

Yours very truly,

JCEmison
Treasurer.

cc-HMB
GAB

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

July 7, 1924.

Mr. Hipolit Gliwic,
Counselor, Legation of Poland,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 2 enclosing copy of letter forwarded by you stating that you hope to have within the next few days prototypes of the silver coins to be minted at the Philadelphia Mint for your Government. The Engraver of the Mint at Philadelphia has been instructed to wait for the receipt of these protptypes before proceeding with the master dies.

In reference to our recent conversation and to a letter dated June 25 addressed to Mr. Brownell of the American Smelting and Refining Company, copy of which was left by you at this office, I desire to state to you in writing the understanding of this Bureau in regard to this proposed coinage.

The copy of letter left by you conveys the following information:

No. of coins	Denomination	Diameter	Weight	Allowance for variation in weight	Fineness	Allowance for variation in fineness
12,000,000	1 zloty	23 mm.	5 grams	.005	.750	.003
6,000,000	2 "	27 "	10 "	.005	.750	.003

With reference to the above schedule of items I desire to call your attention to the allowance in variation in weight and fineness and to suggest that instead of the allowance for variation in weight being .005 on each coin of both denominations and allowance for variation in fineness of .003 on each coin of both denominations, that the allowance in weight and fineness shall be the same as that of the United States coins, namely 1.5 grains in weight and .003 in fineness.

It is assumed you understand the coinage is to be executed at the rate of $3.50 per 1000 pieces for the 1 zloty pieces, and that in accordance with our conversation you understand that the charge for coinage of the 2 zloty pieces is to be at the rate of $4.00 per 1000 pieces; these charges to include the cost of the working dies. Two master dies will be required, one for each denomination, at a cost of $300 each.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

It is estimated that 960 kegs will be required to contain the coins, the cost of which and the bags will be additional. The one zloty pieces will be packed 25,000 pieces to the keg, and the two zloty pieces, 12,500 pieces to the keg.

It is also understood that you agreed to have the one zloty pieces executed without being weighed individually, but that the two zloty pieces will be weighed individually.

From my conversation with you I understand that you desire shipment of 5,000,000 pieces as early as possible. These coins will be prepared in the denomination of one zloty pieces in accordance with your request and will be ready for delivery as promptly as possible after the completion of the dies. The preparation of the dies will take between two and three weeks and the actual coinage will require very few days in addition.

It is also understood that the American Smelting and Refining Company, the agent named by you to act as agent of your Government, will receive and make payment for the coins at the mint. It is ~~also~~ further understood that the silver and copper required for this coinage will be delivered to the Mint by the agent named.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N. W.

July 5, 1924.

No. 2589/24.

Informal.

Mr. Robert J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Pursuant to my letter of July 2, 1924, I beg to inform you that prototypes of our silver coins to be minted have been sent to me from Paris. I hope to get them within the next few days and shall forward them to you without delay. The drawings included in the copy of "Dziennik Ustaw" are, as I have learned from our Treasury, not sufficient for making the master die.

Very truly yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Counselor of Legation.

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

LEGATION OF POLAND
WASHINGTON
2640-16TH STREET, N. W.

July 2, 1924.

No. 2582/24

Informal

Mr. Robert J. Grant, Director of the Mint,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

This Legation was informed by the Department of State under date of June 26, 1924, that the Secretary of the Treasury had agreed to undertake the coinage of 24,000,000 zlotys for the Polish Government.

In view of this, I enclose herewith a copy of our agreement with the American Smelting and Refining Company covering the purchase of silver and coinage of the above mentioned amount of zlotys, with the request that you kindly arrange to proceed with the preparation of master dies and coinage as per the specifications contained in the Legation's letter to Mr.F.H.Brownell, Vice President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, dated June 25, 1924, a copy of which is in your possession, and as per drawings included in the copy of "Dziennik Ustaw" which I left at your office.

The Polish Government has been cabled as to the tolerance in weight of .097, and also as to the weighing of coins in sacks of 1,000 pieces each, instead of individually, and immediately upon receipt of a reply your office will be duly advised.

Very truly yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Counselor of Legation.

Enc. 1

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Inclosure to letter dated 7/7/24

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the REPUBLIC OF POLAND (hereinafter called the "Government") by its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Ladislas Wroblewski, and AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY (hereinafter called the "Company"), by its Vice-President, F.H.Brownell, acting for itself and for Anaconda Copper Mining Company, United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company and American Metal Company.

The Government agrees to buy and the Company agrees to sell the metals hereinafter specified, on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated.

Kind and Quantities of Metals.

The metals are silver and copper. Each metal shall be of the quality and fineness specified by the United States Mint. The quantity of each metal shall be the weight of each required for the coinage of 24,000,000 Zlotys as fixed and specified by the said Mint. A Zloty is an official silver coin of the Government 750 fine alloyed with copper, of an average prescribed weight of 77.16 grains. At the option of the Government the quantities of metals may be increased up to an amount ten per cent in excess of the quantities specified for coinage purposes under this contract, provided, however, that the total amount of silver sold hereunder shall not exceed 3,200,000 troy ounces .999 fine.

Coinage.

The metals bought and sold hereunder are to be coined into Zlotys by the United States Mint pursuant to arrangements which are to be made and concluded between the Government of Poland and the Government of the United States or their respective representatives. Such

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

arrangements will cover the following items: (a) the furnishing by the Government to the Mint of the design of the Zlotys to be coined; (b) The approval by the Government of the model of the master die submitted by the Mint; (c) an agreement between the Government and the Mint upon the cost of the coinage, including the cost of the master die and of containers; (d) an agreement between the Government and the Mint with respect to tolerance or permissible deviation in weight and fineness; (e) an agreement upon such other details as may be necessary in order to enable the Mint to execute the coinage; (f) the designation by the Government to the Mint of the Company as the agent of the Government to deliver to the Mint the metals required for the coinage, to take delivery from the Mint of the coins produced and to make payment to the Mint of all Mint charges in connection with such coinage and covered by the above arrangement; (g) an understanding between the Government and the Mint respecting the time in which the coinage will be executed. The weights, assays and count of the United States Mint shall be conclusive on both parties.

Delivery:

The Company will deliver or cause to be delivered the metals to the Mint as and when called for by the latter, pursuant to the arrangement between the Government and the Mint; and the Company will take delivery from the Mint of the finished coins when the same are ready for delivery as provided in the arrangement between the Government and the Mint, paying therefor the Mint charges then due. The arrangement between the Government and the Mint will provide that finished coins may be delivered in weekly or other periodical instalments as the same are finished and packed. Upon receipt of the finished coins or any lot of the same the Company will deliver such coins in

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the original packages or containers F.O.B. cars at Wilno-Warsaw Station, Warsaw, Poland. The Company will bear all risks of losses of every nature up to the time of delivery f.o.b. cars at point of delivery; it being understood that the Company will cover all such risks by insurance, as hereinafter provided.

Purchase Price.

The price of silver is based on bar silver 999 fine and is 66-1/4 cents United States currency per Troy ounce of such silver. The price of copper is based on electrolytic copper and is 13-1/2 cents per pound of such copper. To the price of the metals shall be added the following items: all charges paid by the Company to the United States Mint in respect of the coinage specified, including the cost of the master die, the cost of coinage, the cost of packing and containers, and all charges paid by the Company for freight, insurance or otherwise in effecting delivery of the coins f.o.b. cars at the point of delivery. The prices of the silver and the copper plus the other charges referred to shall be deemed the purchase price.

Insurance.

The Company will cover each shipment of coins hereunder by insurance against all risks of every nature for which insurance is obtainable at the cost and expense of the Government. The insurance will cover the entire transportation to Warsaw. It is stipulated and agreed that the value of the coins is 19.3 cents United States gold per one Zloty coin and that the insurance taken shall cover this stipulated value. In the event of loss or damage of or to a part or all of any shipment the Company shall be entitled to retain from the insurance paid the

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purchase price of the coins involved, and the balance of the insurance shall be paid over to the Government to cover the amount of its property loss and insurable risk.

Payment.

Payment of the purchase price shall be made by the Government to the Company or to its order or agent in Warsaw in United States dollars payable by cable transfer on New York without expense to the Company in respect of each shipment of coins against delivery of bill of lading and invoice upon the arrival of each shipment at point of delivery in the original packages or containers.

Time and Other Conditions.

The Company will co-operate with the Mint in every practicable way with a view to the due and prompt fulfillment of the purposes of this agreement. It is understood, however, that the Company shall be responsible for no delay or failure of performance of any part of this agreement in so far as any such delay or failure may be dependent upon the action of the Mint. Upon receipt of any lot of coins from the Mint the Company will ship the same promptly to the point of delivery, but shall not be liable for any delayed delivery or any non-delivery of any such lot due to causes beyond its control. In the event of the failure of either party to perform any of its undertakings hereunder in respect to any part or portion of this agreement or of the subject matter thereof in accordance with the terms of such undertaking, the other party may at its option terminate the contract as to the remaining part or portion. All metals furnished by or on behalf of the Company hereunder, coined or uncoined, in the hands of the Mint, in transit or elsewhere, shall be and remain the property of

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the Company and subject to its order until delivery of the finished coins has been accepted and payment therefor made; provided, however, that in the event of the termination of this contract by either party, the property right of the Company in finished coins is subject to the limitation that the same shall not be used or disposed of without first destroying the same as coins.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
BY DR. L. WROBLEWSKI
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
By F.H.BROWNELL,
Vice-President.

Dated as of
June 17,1924.

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(COPY)

UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING & MINING COMPANY, INC.
SALES OFFICE
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

June 26, 1924

F.Y.ROBERTSON
Vice President and Manager Metal Sales

R-1111

American Smelting and Refining Co.,
120 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

We refer to the agreement dated June 17, 1924, with the Government of Poland for the sale of silver and copper for the coinage of zlotys (requiring not in excess of 3,200,000 ounces of silver.999 fine), in accordance with the terms and conditions therein set forth, and we confirm the fact that the agreement and sale has been entered into by the American Smelting and Refining Company for and in behalf of itself, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company and the American Metal Company, Limited, as sellers of the silver and copper referred to, in the following proportions:

American Metal Company, Limited,		200,000 ounces
Anaconda Copper Mining Company	one-third (1/3)	of the remainder
U.S.Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.	" " "	of the remainder
American Smelting and Refining Co.	" " "	of the remainder

The above named sellers have united in negotiating and making the sale in question to the extent of their several participations therein, with the view of promoting the resumption of the use of silver for coinage purposes in Europe, and have agreed to the reduction in price and the assumption of the other burdens involved in the transaction in consideration of the general benefits which may be expected to result from a resumption of such use of silver. The undersigned Company agrees, as and when called upon, to furnish and deliver to the Mint its quota of the silver and copper required for the fulfilment of the contract of sale, to advance and pay its proportion of the Mint charges and other expenses involved and otherwise to assume its share of the obligations, risks and losses, if any, arising from or out of the said agreement of sale. Your Company, on the other hand, agrees to account to the undersigned for its share of the proceeds of the above sale and each instalment thereof, as and when such proceeds or instalments are received by you.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd) F.Y.ROBERTSON.

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(COPY)

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY
25 BROADWAY
NEW YORK June 27, 1924.

American Smelting and Refining Company
120 Broadway,
New York.

Gentlemen:-

We refer to the agreement dated June 17, 1924, with the Government of Poland for the sale of silver and copper for the coinage of 24,000,000 or more Zlotys, limited, however, to an aggregate amount of 3,200,000 Troy ounces of fine silver, in accordance with the terms and conditions therein set forth, and we confirm the fact that the agreement and sale has been entered into by the American Smelting & Refining Company for and in behalf of itself, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the United States Smelting Refining & Mining Company, Inc., and the American Metal Company, Limited, as sellers of the silver and copper referred to, in the following proportions:

American Metal Company, Limited,		200,000 ounces
Anaconda Copper Mining Company	One-Third (1/3)	Of the remainder.
United States Smelting Refining & Mining Company, Ltd.,	One-Third (1/3)	
American Smelting & Refining Co.	One-Third (1/3)	

The above named sellers have united in negotiating and making the sale in question to the extent of their several participations therein, with a view of promoting the resumption of the use of silver for coinage purposes in Europe, and have agreed to the reduction in price and the assumption of the other burdens involved in the transaction in consideration of the general benefits which may be expected to result from a resumption of such use of silver. The undersigned Company agrees, as and when called upon, to furnish and deliver to the Mint its quota of the silver and copper required for the fulfilment of the contract of sale, to advance and pay its proportion of the Mint charges and other expenses involved and otherwise to assume its share of the obligations, risks and losses, if any, arising from or out of the said agreement of sale.

It is understood that you will account promptly to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for its proportion of the collections made on the above account.

Very truly yours,
ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

(sgd) B.B.THAYER
Its Vice-President.

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(COPY)

June 27, 1924.

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY,
120 Broadway,
New York.

Gentlemen:-

We refer to the agreement dated June 17, 1924, with the Government of Poland for the sale of silver and copper for the coinage of zlotys (requiring not in excess of 3,200,000 ounces of silver .999 fine), in accordance with the terms and conditions therein set forth, and we confirm the fact that the agreement and sale has been entered into by the American Smelting & Refining Company for and in behalf of itself, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the United States Smelting & Refining Company and the American Metal Company, Limited, as sellers of the silver and copper referred to, in the following proportions:

American Metal Company, Limited,		200,000 ounces
Anaconda Copper Mining Company	one-third (1/3)	of the remainder
United States Smelting & Refining Company	" " "	
American Smelting and Refining Company	" " "	

The above named sellers have united in negotiating and making the sale in question to the extent of their several participations therein, with the view of promoting the resumption of the use of silver for coinage purposes in Europe, and have agreed to the reduction in price and the assumption of the other burdens involved in the transaction in consideration of the general benefits which may expected to result from a resumption of such use of silver. The undersigned Company agrees, as and when called upon, to furnish and deliver to the Mint its quota of the silver and copper required for the fulfilment of the contract of sale, to advance and pay its proportion of the Mint charges and other expenses involved and otherwise to assume its share of the obligations, risks and losses, if any, arising from or out of the said agreement of sale. Your Company, on the other hand, agrees to account to the undersigned for its share of the proceeds of the above sale and each instalment thereof, as and when such proceeds or instalments are received by you.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN METAL COMPANY

By (sgd) C. M. LOEB
President.

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(COPY)

June 27, 1924.

Mr. Hipolit Gliwic,
Counselor of Polish Legation,
Present.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the contract entered into today, but dated as of June 17, 1924, I beg to say that, so far as this Company and those whom it represents are concerned, the designation of the number of coins - 12,000,000 one zloty pieces and 6,000,000 two zlotys pieces - is entirely satisfactory.

Yours truly,

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY,

By (sgd) F.H.BROWNELL

First Vice-President.

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(COPY)

June 27, 1924.

Mr. Hipolit Gliwic,
Counselor of Polish Legation,
Present.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the contract entered into today, but dated as of June 17, 1924, I beg to advise you that the participation in the said contract of the companies for whom we are acting is as follows:

American Metal Company		200,000 ounces
Anaconda Copper Mining Company	one-third (1/3)	of the remainder
U.S.Smelting,Refining & Mining Company	" " "	
American Smelting and Refining Company	" " "	

Yours truly,

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY,

By (sgd) F.H.BROWNELL
First Vice-President.

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RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the REPUBLIC OF POLAND (hereinafter called the "Government") by its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Ladislas Wroblewski, and AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY (hereinafter called the "Company"), by its Vice-President, F. H. Brownell, acting for itself and for Anaconda Copper Mining Company, United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company and American Metal Company.

The Government agrees to buy and the Company agrees to sell the metals hereinafter specified, on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated.

Kind and Quantities of Metals.

The metals are silver and copper. Each metal shall be of the quality and fineness specified by the United States Mint. The quantity of each metal shall be the weight of each required for the coinage of 24,000,000 Zlotys as fixed and specified by the said Mint. A Zloty is an official silver coin of the Government 750 fine alloyed with copper, of an average prescribed weight of 77.16 grains. At the option of the Government the quantities of metals may be increased up to an amount ten per cent in excess of the quantities specified for coinage purposes under this contract, provided, however, that the total amount of silver sold hereunder shall not exceed 3,200,000 troy ounces .999 fine.

C o i n a g e.

The metals bought and sold hereunder are to be coined into Zlotys by the United States Mint pursuant to arrangements

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which are to be made and concluded between the Government of Poland and the Government of the United States or their respective representatives. Such arrangements will cover the following items: (a) the furnishing by the Government to the Mint of the design of the Zlotys to be coined; (b) the approval by the Government of the model of the master die submitted by the Mint; (c) an agreement between the Government and the Mint upon the cost of the coinage, including the cost of the master die and of containers; (d) an agreement between the Government and the Mint with respect to tolerance or permissible deviation in weight and fineness; (e) an agreement upon such other details as may be necessary in order to enable the Mint to execute the coinage; (f) the designation by the Government to the Mint of the Company as the agent of the Government to deliver to the Mint the metals required for the coinage, to take delivery from the Mint of the coins produced and to make payment to the Mint of all Mint charges in connection with such coinage and covered by the above agreement; (g) an understanding between the Government and the Mint respecting the time in which the coinage will be executed. The weights, assays and count of the United States Mint shall be conclusive on both parties.

<u>Delivery.</u>

The Company will deliver or cause to be delivered the metals to the Mint as and when called for by the latter, pursuant to the arrangement between the Government and the Mint; and the Company will take delivery from the Mint of the finished coins when the same are ready for delivery as provided in the arrangement between the Government and the Mint, paying therefor the Mint charges then due. The arrangement between the Government

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and the Mint will provide that finished coins may be delivered in weekly or other periodical instalments as the same are finished and packed. Upon receipt of the finished coins or any lot of the same the Company will deliver such coins in the original packages or containers F.O.B. cars at Wilno-Warsaw Station, Warsaw, Poland. The Company will bear all risks of losses of every nature up to the time of delivery f.o.b. cars at point of delivery; it being understood that the Company will cover all such risks by insurance, as hereinafter provided.

Purchase Price.

The price of silver is based on bar silver 999 fine and is 66 1/4 cents United States currency per Troy ounce of such silver. The price of copper is based on electrolytic copper and is 13 1/2 cents per pound of such copper. To the price of the metals shall be added the following items: all charges paid by the Company to the United States Mint in respect of the coinage specified, including the cost of the master die, the cost of coinage, the cost of packing and containers, and all charges paid by the Company for freight, insurance or otherwise ineffecting delivery of the coins f.o.b. cars at the point of delivery. The prices of the silver and the copper plus the other charges referred to shall be deemed the purchase price.

Insurance.

The Company will cover each shipment of coins hereunder by insurance against all risks of every nature for which insurance is obtainable at the cost and expense of the Government. The insurance will cover the entire transportation to Warsaw. It is stipulated andagreed that the value of the coins is 19.3 cents United States gold per one Zloty coin and that the insurance

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taken shall cover this stipulated value. In the event of loss or damage of or to a part or all of any shipment the Company shall be entitled to retain from the insurance paid the purchase price of the coins involved, and the balance of the insurance shall be paid over to the Government to cover the amount of its property loss and insurable risk.

Payment.

Payment of the purchase price shall be made by the Government to the Company or to its order or agent in Warsaw in United States dollars payable by cable transfer on New York without expense to the Company in respect of each shipment of coins against delivery of bill of lading and invoice upon the arrival of each shipment at point of delivery in the original packages or containers.

Time and Other Conditions.

The Company will co-operate with the Mint in every practicable way with a view to the due and prompt fulfillment of the purposes of this agreement. It is understood, however, that the Company shall be responsible for no delay or failure of performance of any part of this agreement in so far as any such delay or failure may be dependent upon the action of the Mint. Upon receipt of any lot of coins from the Mint the Company will ship the same promptly to the point of delivery, but shall not be liable for any delayed delivery or any non-delivery of any such lot due to causes beyond its control. In the event of the failure of either party to perform any of its undertakings hereunder in respect to any part or portion of this agreement or of the subject matter thereof in accordance with the terms of such undertaking, the other party may at its option terminate

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the contract as to the remaining part or portion. All metals furnished by or on behalf of the Company hereunder, coined or uncoined, in the hands of the Mint, in transit or elsewhere, shall be and remain the property of the Company and subject to its order until delivery of the finished coins has been accepted and payment therefor made; provided, however, that in the event of the termination of this contract by either party, the property right of the Company in finished coins is subject to the limitation that the same shall not be used or disposed of without first destroying the same as coins.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

By_____
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

By_____
Vice-President

Dated as of June 17, 1924.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

June 27, 1924

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 26th instant I beg to submit the following information relative to the proposed coinage of 24,000,000 zlotys for the Polish Government, in the following denominations:

12,000,000 one-zloty pieces, diameter 23 mm., weight 5 grams, allowance for variation in weight .005 (grams), fineness .750 and allowance for variation in fineness .003.

6,000,000 two-zloty pieces, diameter 27 mm., weight 10 grams, allowance for variation in weight .005 (grams), fineness .750 and allowance for variation in fineness .003.

Metal required	Fine Silver. Ounces.	Copper Av. lbs.
12,000,000 1-zloty pieces	1,446,750	33,068.57143
6,000,000 2-zloty "	1,446,750	33,068.57143
Total,	2,893,500	66,137.14286

Copper to be 99.90% or better.

Cost of coinage to be at the rate of $3.50 per thousand pieces, which includes the working but not the master dies.

Two master dies required, the cost of which will be $300 each.

It is estimated that 960 kegs will be required to contain these coins, the cost of which and the bags, will be additional.

The one-zloty piece will be packed 25,000 pieces to the keg, and the two-zloty pieces 12,500 pieces to the keg.

I am advised by the Superintendent of the Coining Department that with an allowance of only .005 grams for variation in weight, and a fineness of .750 it will be necessary to condemn about 80% of each ingot, as it is almost impossible to roll and

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cut pieces weighing 5 and 10 grams with an allowance of only 5/1000 of a gram, and he recommends the allowance for variation in weight be made the same as the United States coin, which is about .097 grams, or 1½ grains on each piece. The lower fineness makes the rolling of such ingots more difficult.

The Engraver hopes to be able to submit specimen for approval in about three weeks.

Respectfully,

Frank Styer

Superintendent.

The carbon copy of letter of Counselor of Legation enclosed with your letter, is returned herewith as you request.

(Enc.)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

June 27, 1924

The Director of the Mint,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 26th instant I beg to submit the following information relative to the proposed coinage of 24,000,000 zloty's for the Polish Government, in the following denominations:

12,000,000 one-zloty pieces, diameter 23 mm., weight 5 grams, allowance for variation in weight .005 (grams), fineness .750 and allowance for variation in fineness .003.

6,000,000 two-zloty pieces, diameter 27 mm., weight 10 grams, allowance for variation in weight .005 (grams), fineness .750 and allowanceffor variation in fineness .003.

Metal required	Fine Silver. Ounces.	Copper Av. lbs.
12,000,000 1-zloty pieces	1,446,750	33,068.57143
6,000,000 2-zloty "	1,446,750	33,068.57143
Total,	2,893,500	66,137.14285

Copper to be 99.90% or better.

Cost of coinage to be at the rate of $3.50 per thousand pieces, which includes the working but not the master dies.

Two master dies required, the cost of which will be $300 each.

It is estimated that 960 kegs will be required to contain these coins, the cost of which and the bags, will be additional.

The one-zeloty piece will be packed 25,000 pieces to the keg, and the two-zeloty pieces 12,500 pieces to the keg.

I am advised by the Superintendent of the Coining Department that with an allowance of only .005 grams for variation in weight, and a fineness of .750 it will be necessary to condemn about 80% of each ingot, as it is almost impossible to roll and

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cut pieces weighing 5 and 10 grams with an allowance of only 5/1000 of a gram, and he recommends the allowance for variation in weight be made the same as the United States coin, which is about .097 grams, or 1½ grains on each piece. The lower fineness makes the rolling of such ingots more difficult.

The Engraver hopes to be able to submit specimen for approval in about three weeks.

Respectfully,

Superintendent.

The carbon copy of letter of Counselor of Legation enclosed with your letter, is returned herewith as you request.

(Enc.)

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Poland

June 26, 1924.

The Superintendent, U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

#		Dia.	weight	Fineness weight
1200000	1 zloty	23m	5 grams	.005
600000	2 "	27 "	10 "	.005

	Fineness	variation fineness
1 zloty	.750	.003
2 "	750	003

st through the State
in the denominations
of the Treasury has
t. This letter will
ary preliminary arrange-

t as agent for the Polish
unt of fine silver and
coins at the Mint.

he cost of coinage would
is rate is based upon an
weighed individually,
oins within the legal
be guarded by making

his day at the Bureau
ives details as to the
ou please make up an
the number of kegs re-

There is also enclosed a document giving illustrations of the designs of the coins, the details varying only as to denominations. The reverse is to be the same design for both coins. Please have the Engraver give an estimate of the cost of the master dies. The Polish Counselor was advised that this cost would be approximately $300. Will it be necessary to have more than one master die?

The representative of the American Smelting & Refining Company has been advised by the Director that he may deal directly with you in carrying out his part of the contract.

The contract for this coinage was given to us solely because we would hasten delivery, and upon verbal understanding with the Director it was ~~understood~~ stated that the coins could be ready (in part fulfillment of order) within 20 days after completion of dies. Please telephone tomorrow, if possible as to cost of dies and time required to prepare specimen for submission to the Polish Minister for approval.

Respectfully,

M. M. O'R.

acting director

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Poland

June 26, 1924.

The Superintendent, U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

The Minister of Poland has made formal request through the State Department for the coinage of 24,000,000 zlotys in the denominations of one-zloty and 2-zloty pieces. The Secretary of the Treasury has agreed to have this coinage executed at your Mint. This letter will be authority for you to proceed with the necessary preliminary arrangements.

The American Smelting and Refining is to act as agent for the Polish Government in delivering to you the required amount of fine silver and copper, and receiving and making payment for the coins at the Mint.

The Polish Legation has been advised that the cost of coinage would be at the rate of $3.50 per thousand pieces. This rate is based upon an understanding that the coins will not need to be weighed individually, but that great care will be taken to bring the coins within the legal requirements as to weight. It is hoped this can be guarded by making frequent test weights.

There is enclosed a copy of a letter left this day at the Bureau by the Counselor of the Polish Legation, which gives details as to the coinage. Based upon these specifications will you please make up an estimate of the amount of metal required. Also the number of kegs required for shipment.

There is also enclosed a document giving illustrations of the designs of the coins, the details varying only as to denominations. The reverse is to be the same design for both coins. Please have the Engraver give an estimate of the cost of the master dies. The Polish Counselor was advised that this cost would be approximately $300. Will it be necessary to have more than one master die?

The representative of the American Smelting & Refining Company has been advised by the Director that he may deal directly with you in carrying out his part of the contract.

The contract for this coinage was given to us solely because we would hasten delivery, and upon verbal understanding with the Director it was ~~understood~~ stated that the coins could be ready (in part fulfillment of order) within 20 days after completion of dies. Please telephone tomorrow, if possible as to cost of dies and time required to prepare specimen for submission to the Polish Minister for approval.

Respectfully,

M. M. O'R.

Acting Director of the Int.

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Please return to Bureau

June 25, 1924.

2478/24

Mr. F. H. Brownell, Vice President,
American Smelting and Refining Co.,
120 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have duly received from Mr. Barney, with his letter of the 23rd instant, a revised memorandum of agreement, and wish to state that there is no objection on our part to the changes made.

As you were informed over the 'phone this afternoon, the Polish Government has decided that the 24,000,000 zlotys specified in the agreement be coined as follows:

No. of coins	Denomination	Diameter	Weight	Allowance for variation in weight	Fineness	Allowance for variation in fineness
12,000,000	1 zloty	23 mm.	5 grams	.005	.750	.003
6,000,000	2 "	27 "	10 "	.005	.750	.003

I shall be at your office on Friday next at 11 a.m. and shall have the agreement, signed by the Minister, with me.

Incidentally, I wish to state that the State Department received a letter from the Treasury Department in which the latter signified its willingness to undertake the coinage of 24,000,000 zlotys for us. A copy of this letter is enclosed. I shall call on the Director of the Mint tomorrow morning to go over the details in this connection.

Very truly yours,

Hipolit Gliwic
Counselor of Legation.

HG/G
Enc.

(Left at Mint Bureau by Counselor of Polish Legation)

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Poland

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

June 23, 1924.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 21, 1924 (Di) enclosing a note from the Polish Minister at this Capital in which he states that his Government desires the manufacture of 24,000,000 zlotys at a United States Mint.

I have taken pleasure in instructing the Director of the Mint to proceed with the preparation for this coinage to be executed at the earliest date possible in connection with meeting the demands for domestic coinage. It will be possible to make a partial delivery of the coins desired within twenty days after the dies are ready.

It is understood that the American Smelting & Refining Company is to be the agent to deal with the Mint on behalf of the Polish Government, and that the Company named will deliver to the Mint the required metal, and receive and make payment for the coins at the Mint.

The cost of executing the coinage will be at the rate of $3.50 per thousand pieces. This includes the cost of working dies. The cost of preparing the master die will be ap-

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proximately $300.

Containers for the coins will be extra, and can be procured by the Mint on competitive bids.

By direction of the Secretary,

Respectfully,

G. B. WINSTON
Undersecretary of the Treasury

O.

R. J. G.
OK

RG104 E-328F Box 16 Polish Coins 1924-1928

Poland

June 23, 1924.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 21, 1924 (Di) enclosing a note from the Polish Minister at this Capital in which he states that his Government desires the manufacture of 24,000,000 zlotys at a United States Mint.

I have taken pleasure in instructing the Director of the Mint to proceed with the preparation for this coinage to be executed at the earliest date possible in connection with meeting the demands for domestic coinage. It will be possible to make a partial delivery of the coins desired within twenty days after the dies are ready.

It is understood that the American Smelting & Refining Company is to be the agent to deal with the Mint on behalf of the Polish Government, and that the Company named will deliver to the Mint the required metal, and receive and make payment for the coins at the Mint.

The cost of executing the coinage will be at the rate of $3.50 per thousand pieces. This includes the cost of working dies. The cost of preparing the master die will be ap-

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proximately $300.

Containers for the coins will be extra, and can be procured by the Mint on competitive bids.

By direction of the Secretary,

Respectfully,

J. B. WINSTON
Undersecretary.

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1924

In reply refer to
Di.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for your consideration a copy of a note from the Polish Minister at this Capital in which he states that his Government has just concluded negotiations with American producers for the purchase of silver and alloy for the coinage of 24,000,000 zlotys. He further states that the American Smelting and Refining Company will handle the matter for the Polish Government, and he asks whether it will be possible for the United States Mint to coin this silver for the Government of Poland. It is understood that the Refining Company will be able to furnish the silver and alloy necessary as fast as the Mint can utilize it. As the matter is urgent an early reply is requested.

The Department of State perceives no objection to

the

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the request of the Polish Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

Third Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure:

From Polish Minister,

June 18, 1924, No. 2368/24.

Aug. 6/23/24

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COPY GRESS

LEGATION OF POLAND

No. 2368/24

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1924.

Inclosure to letter dated 6/21/24

Sir:

The Polish Government has just concluded negotiations with American producers for the purchase of silver and alloy for the coinage of 24,000,000 zlotys. I should greatly appreciate your advice, Mr. Secretary, as to whether it will be possible for the United States Mint to coin this silver for us. Should the United States Mint be in a position to undertake the coinage of this silver, the American Smelting and Refining Company would handle the matter for the Polish Government.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

L. WRÓBLEWSKI

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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April 29, 1924.

Mr. F. Y. Robertson, Vice President,
United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of April 23 relative to the coinage of the Polish zloty, about which a representative of the American Smelting and Refining Company conferred with this office, please be advised that it is the understanding of this office that the silver coin of 5 zloty denomination will be composed of 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper, and that the lower denominations of zloty will be composed of 835 parts silver and 165 parts copper. This Bureau did not have this information when Mr. Earl called here.

It will be impossible for us to estimate the exact quantity of metal required without having further information relative to exact weight the coins are to be.

The charge of $3.50 per thousand pieces was an estimate only for coins of about the size of our quarter dollar. The charge for coins of different denominations vary and would be more or less according to the intricacy of the design and the tolerance allowed.

It would be impossible for this Bureau to give you an idea of the cost of containers for 24,000,000 zlotys, 750 fine, without knowing the denominations making up this amount.

Respectfully,

R. J. Grant
Director of the Mint.

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Polish Coin

CABLE ADDRESS, "COSMELTUS"

TELEPHONE 7560 RECTOR

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING & MINING COMPANY, INC.

SALES OFFICE

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. Y. ROBERTSON

VICE PRESIDENT AND MANAGER METAL SALES

April 23, 1924

R-826

Miss M. M. O'Reilly,
Asst. Director of the Mint,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss O'Reilly:

SILVER

Referring to the coinage of the Polish zloty about which Mr. Earl of the American Smelting and Refining Company conferred with you several days ago:

Based upon a coin of 750 fine, would the alloy be entirely copper, or would it be a combination of copper with some other metal like nickel. On a coin of 750 fine there would be 250 parts of copper or copper alloy required, and we are trying to estimate the approximate cost of the entire amount of alloy required for 3,000,000 ounces. If copper alone is used, I assume it would require 1,000,000 troy ounces of copper, but if there is any other metal than copper to be used in an alloy with silver 750 fine, I would appreciate it if you will let me know approximately the weight of copper or other metals used.

Can you give me an approximate idea of the cost of containers for 24,000,000 zlotys 750 fine; also based upon coinage charge of $3.50 per thousand pieces,

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would this charge be the same per thousand pieces when coined in one zloty, two zloty, three zloty, or five zloty pieces, also would the charge per thousand pieces be the same for small coins of half zloty resembling our 10¢ piece? We are not quite clear whether the $3.50 per thousand pieces is for pieces of one demonination, or whether it would be the same for a thousand pieces of each of the denominations given above.

Yours very truly,

Fy Robertson

FYR:EAS